

POLICE TO ENFORCE
RIGIDLY NEW LAW
ON MONEY LENDERS

The Consent of Employer and Wife Now Required Before Small Loans Can Be Obtained on Wages Security.

ABOLISHES INEQUITY

All Such Dealers Must Be Licensed and Every Detail of Business Put on Record At Headquarters.

Police Commissioner O'Meara has taken up the matter of regulating the business of money lenders who make small loans to persons of limited incomes on the security of salary and wages and mortgages on household goods. The commissioner is having printed rules in conformity with the new law, which, it is expected, will do away with the hardships and inequities which have in the past been caused by these transactions.

Police Inspector Thomas H. Lynch, who for years has made a special study of the matter, is appointed inspector of small loans and upon him will devolve the duty of inspecting all loan offices, adjusting complaints and prosecuting violators of the law.

In this connection the police announce that they intend to enforce the law, and that they want the co-operation of the public and especially of employers. Under the new law no person can obtain a loan or an assignment of wages without first getting the signature of his employer, and if married without the written consent of the wife.

It is to the employer and wife that the police look to make reports of irregularities. The new rules issued by Commissioner O'Meara will correct the abuses of extra charges for locating people who borrow money; extra charges for attorneys, and other fees and the taking of assignments that are not valid.

They also do away with expenses for protesting notes, where indorsers or others are not necessary.

A complete system is fully inaugurated at police headquarters whereby every incidental to the loan business will be recorded. Every applicant for a small loan license will be investigated by the inspector in charge and will be reported on by Chief William B. Watts, head of the bureau of criminal investigation, to Commissioner O'Meara so that only those who are properly qualified shall be licensed.

In 1898, the Legislature passed laws for the licensing of small loan dealers, but in the few years following there was a large increase in the number of loan dealers, and more legislation was necessary.

In 1906, at the instance of the Woman's Educational Union and other organizations, legislation was enacted which took away from the money lenders the making of a power of attorney in connection with the assignment of wages.

There was still room for improvement and the last Legislature again took up the matter. A class of money lenders who had sprung up since 1906 made loans on notes with nothing but an indorser for security, and there was no law by which these persons could be reached.

On June 11 an act was passed that took effect Sept. 1, '08, which made it necessary.

RUSHING RESCUE
TO WRECK SCENE

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col.—Twenty known dead and at least 30 injured is the latest estimate of the casualties in the collision Friday night at Dotsero between a westbound Denver & Rio Grande passenger train and an eastbound freight.

The freight was taking a siding and had almost cleared the main track when struck by the passenger. Eighteen bodies have already been removed. A train left here early this morning for the scene of the wreck.

The wreck was caused by Gus Olson, engineer of the passenger train, who misread his watch at 9:55 last night by 10 minutes. Thinking he had plenty of time, he pulled his train past Dotsero where he should have waited for the freight.

Immediately after the crash the wreckage took fire and the survivors of the wreck were marshaled by the cooler heads to fight the flames. Snow which lined the track was brought into service and the fire quickly extinguished.

The work of rescue is being directed by telegraph by railroad officials in Glenwood. Owing to the natural conditions, the work of rescue has been greatly impeded. Nothing is left of the wrecked coaches but masses of twisted wood and steel.

TRAIN HITS LOADED SLEIGH.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Ont.—Running 60 miles an hour, the New York express on the Grand Trunk Railway struck a sleigh load of people at Grimby station this morning, killing four and injuring several others.

Burrage to Be Made President

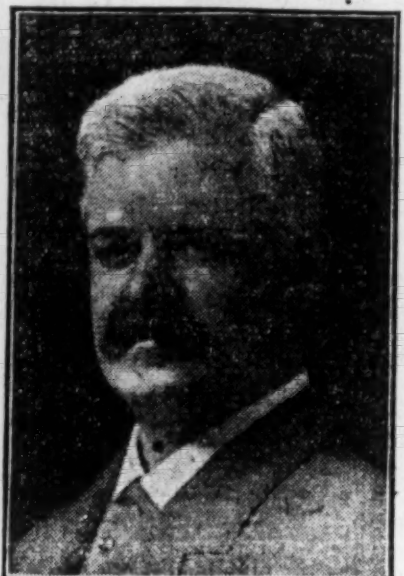
Patriotic Celebration at Exchange Club Will Be Preceded by Election of Massachusetts Officers.

HONOR TO FRANKLIN

The annual meeting and banquet of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be held this evening at the Exchange Club and promises to be one of unusual interest. The occasion is approximately the 203d anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, which would be the 17th.

The committee in charge have provided a program that would interest any patriotic citizen. The menu card is a 12-page affair, having as a frontispiece a picture of the Paul Revere House made for this purpose.

Among the guests who will speak are Mayor George A. Hibbard, Col. Robert H. Patterson of the coast artillery corps, representing the army, and the Hon. Winslow Warren, president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati. The principal speaker of the evening will be Rabbi Charles Fleischer, who addresses the meeting on the subject of "Democracy." Other guests are Maj. John W. Heard, medal of honor legion of the army; Brig.-Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, commander of the military order of the Loyal Legion; Dr. Charles M. Green, president of the Royal House Association; the Hon. Asa P. French, governor of the Society of the Mayflower; J. Grafton Minot, governor of the society of Colonial Wars;



CHARLES DANA BURRAGE

Needham lawyer who this evening will be elected president of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution.

Edward C. Battis, president of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution; Amos Binney, president of the Society of the War of 1812, and Rear-Admiral John F. Merry of the navy.

The president of the society, Charles Dana Burrage, will be toastmaster. Preceding the banquet will be the business meeting at which will be elected, without much doubt, the candidates presented by the committee of nominations, which are as follows:

President, Charles Dana Burrage; vice-president, Willis Whittemore Stover; secretary, (Continued on Page Two.)

MASSACHUSETTS'
MARINE TRAINING
SCHOOL IS FAMOUS

Annual Report Tells of Requests of Various European Nations for Ideas for Their Own Use.

ASK NEW EQUIPMENT

The fame of the Massachusetts nautical training school and its great work has spread far and wide according to the report of the commissioners issued today, in which they tell of requests from officials in Russia, Belgium and France for information as to matters pertaining to the work which they desire for the purpose of improving the merchant marine service training schools in their own countries.

The report says that during the past year the work of the school has been impaired because of the lack of proper equipment.

"In the work of a nautical training school," says the report, "it is of vital importance that the equipment be in every respect sound and seaworthy. On account of defective boilers and engines, resulting from long use, for the first time since the school was established, 17 years ago, the 'Enterprise' did not make a summer cruise, the ship remaining at anchor in the ports of Provincetown and Gloucester.

"The annual cruise abroad has been an important part of the two years' course, and it cannot be omitted without injury to the school. While the theoretical instruction of the winter months is important, the best preparation for young men who intend adopting a seafaring career is actual experience in handling a ship at sea, and the longer the time at sea, the more thorough and effective will be the preparation."

In urging a larger attendance at the school, the report says: "There are at the present time many opportunities in the American merchant marine for young men who desire a seafaring career, and the promotion is rapid for any one who proves his ability. Any young man with a fair education who wishes to succeed in this profession can do so in the mercantile marine, as American shipping is in need of competent officers."

Following are the officers and instructors of the training ship Enterprise: Commander William F. Low, U. S. N., superintendent and commanding officer; Boatswain John Danner, U. S. N., executive officer; Warrant Machinist John O'Neill, U. S. N., chief engineer; A. Russell Cushing, navigating officer; Chief Boatswain John McGrath, U. S. N., watch officer; Dr. Edmund L. Saunders, medical officer; H. H. Damon, instructor in mathematics; Edward S. Groves, captain's clerk and commissary yeoman.

TAMPA, Fla.—The cable despatch that the Duke of Litta offers to colonize Italian earthquake sufferers on his lands in Manatee county was the first intimation to residents of this section that the duke owns such lands. It was learned that he has negotiated for this property through attorneys here.

Manatee is south of the frost line and produces oranges, lemons and limes in abundance, together with a profusion of vegetables. It is a climate much like that of southern Italy and Sicily.

MESSINA.—The American supply ship Culgoa left today for Naples carrying the bodies of American Consul Arthur S. Cheney and his wife. They will be shipped to the United States.

HOLD UP KEEFE
APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON.—The nomination of Daniel J. Keefe of Michigan, the labor leader, who was appointed commissioner general of immigration is still held up in the Senate committee on immigration.

Senator Gore is responsible for the delay. When Keefe's nomination came, it was charged by other labor leaders that the appointment was made to reward him for opposing Samuel Gompers and his associates. Senator Gore sustained this view and he notified the committee that he would like to be present when action was to be taken on the nomination.

CHARITY BEQUEST
IN EMERY'S WILL

In the will of George D. Emery, a lumber dealer, filed in the probate office today, \$10,000 is given to the trustees of the Indianapolis Home for Friendless Women. The bulk of the property was left to the widow, Helen L. Emery; his sons, Herbert C. Emery, Daniel G. Emery and daughter, Sarah Lott Dudley, and to nephews and nieces. The trustees are Charles A. Vialle, Herbert C. Emery, George L. Cade and Charles W. Noyes. Dec. 29, 1908, is the date of the will.

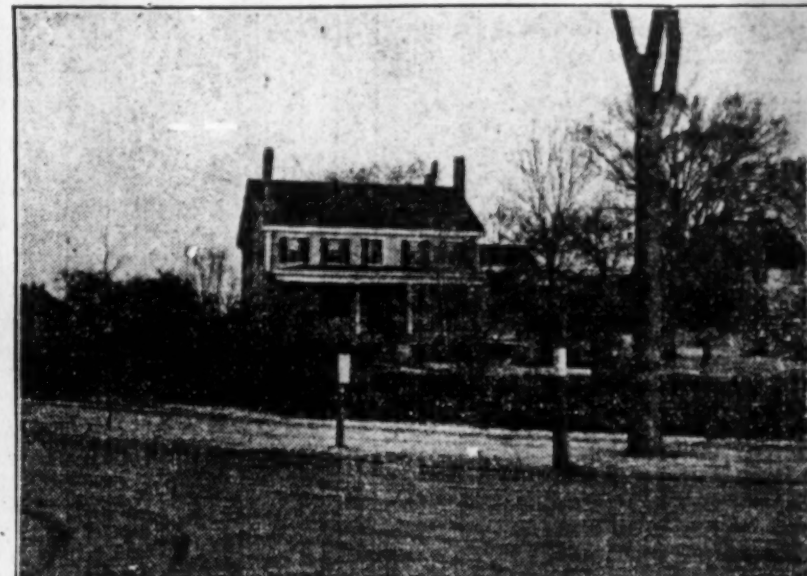
NO HARBOR BILL
IN THIS SESSION

WASHINGTON.—The House committee on rivers and harbors by a vote of 15 to 2 today decided that there will be no general river and harbor bill this session. It was agreed, however, that a bill will be reported next winter.

CALHOUN CASE CONTINUED.

SAN FRANCISCO.—No session of the trial of Patrick Calhoun, the alleged capitalist-briber, was held today, the case going over to Tuesday. But three jury men have been accepted by both sides. Another venire may have to be called. The eagerness to escape service in the case is plainly evident.

President Eliot Buys Estate



WYETH MANSION, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Quaint, old-fashioned mansion on Brattle street, which will be the home of Harvard's retiring head.

President Eliot of Harvard University will continue to live in Cambridge after he relinquishes his office. That is now made certain by his purchase of the Wyeth estate on Brattle street and Fresh Pond avenue.

The house, which is to be President Eliot's future home, is a roomy old-fashioned mansion built nearly half a century ago by James A. Wyeth's father and occupied by him for many years. The Wyeth farm at one time covered many acres, which was gradually sold off for house lots as the land increased in value.

The present property contains about four acres. The house is set back from Brattle street more than 100 feet and is surrounded by shrubbery and several good sized shade trees. The lawn is one of the finest in the neighborhood. Fresh Pond avenue is a boulevard running to Fresh pond and is a part of the metropolitan park system.

The location doubtless influenced President Eliot in his selection of the property, as both he and Mrs. Eliot are fond of cycling. The house itself is within good walking distance of the university and directly opposite Lowell park.

HARRIMAN WRITES YALE HIS
VIEWS ON COLLEGE TRAINING

Financier Says in Students' Paper That at First It Is a Handicap in Preparing for Railroad Work.

LATER IS HELPFUL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Edward H. Harriman, the railroad head and financier, in an article written for the Yale Daily News gives his views on the value of a college training as a preliminary to railroad work. He says:

"The question which you have asked me—'Is College Education an Essential or Even a Valuable Preparation for a Man Who Expects to Enter Railroad Work?'—is a hard one to answer, and my answer is both yes and no.

"A college education will be a great help if the man in going through college has kept the foundations of high school learning firmly fixed. On the other hand, if he has neglected his handwriting and forgotten his arithmetic in higher mathematics, nothing could be worse for him. If, however, he still retains these essentials, he has a great advantage in a broader view of the world and a greater knowledge of how to learn.

"The high school boy has advantage in that all the first essentials of good work in railroading are at his fingers' ends.

"For instance, take the making of a simple statement. Statements should

be like a picture, something that can be taken in at a glance, not a jumble of letters and figures that must be traced carefully out and the meaning extracted from the mass of superfluous matter.

"A night school boy will draw such a statement with perfect accuracy and clearness, while a young college graduate will draw it in such a way that it is a puzzling scrawl.

"Thus college education is, in the beginning, a real disadvantage, and I have found that in every case the high school boy does better work than the college man for the first few years. However, as soon as the college man has overcome these habits and has gotten back to first principles he will go ahead much faster than his less educated rival. His mind is, naturally, better developed and more capable of grasping the fine points of the business. On the other hand, the high school boy, being younger, is more adaptable and has not in most cases the irregular habits of the college man.

No matter how well educated a man may be, he must start in railroading at the very bottom. A railroad man has no fixed home; he is like a naval officer, always at sea, and, moreover, he is always working to the limit of his endurance. It is the hardest life I know, and yet one of the most pleasant. It cultivates an insight. It teaches a knowledge of men and in this way is the best training for any profession.

"Pull can never carry a man far in railroading. It is hard work and application that count. Many a man starts out well, but, lacking the stick-to-it spirit which is so preeminently essential, falls into obscurity."

CHILDREN ARE
MONITOR GUESTS

More than 100 members of the Sunday school of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, visited the office of The Christian Science Monitor today and saw for themselves the various steps in the making of a daily newspaper.

They looked into the news rooms, where the copy is edited and prepared for the compositors, saw the machines turning the news into lines of type in the composing room, watched the assembling of the columns of type into pages, and ended with the stereotyping and press rooms, not omitting the room in which a big mailing machine wraps and addresses the thousands of papers that go daily to subscribers all over the world.

Incidentally they traced the course of this item from the time the copy was sent to the typesetters to the time when it appeared in the completed Christian Science Monitors, as thrown out from the big presses at the rate of several hundred a minute.

STORE SERVICE
ASKS INJUNCTION

The United Store Service Company today filed a bill in equity for an injunction and for discovery in the U. S. circuit court against the American Pneumatic Service Company, the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company, Oakes Ames, vice-president of each of the defendant companies, and Erbin C. Phillips. The complainants allege in substance that the defendants have acquired control of a number of companies and are seeking to suppress competition to the injury of the complainant. The bill is brought under the Sherman anti-trust act.

RECOVER CHENEYS
FROM THE RUINS

WASHINGTON.—The bodies of U. S. Consul Cheney and his wife have been recovered from the ruins of the legation at Messina, says a despatch received at the bureau of navigation today. The despatch from Admiral Sperry follows:

"Illinois found bodies of American consul and wife at Messina on the afternoon of the 15th. Culgoa brings them to Naples today, shipment home being arranged. Illinois proceeding to Malta."

Despatch from the American consular officers shortly after the quake stated that the bodies of the consul and his wife were buried under tons of debris. The battleship Illinois was especially detailed to recover the remains.

"HEWER" LEAVES
COPLEY SQUARE

The statue of "The Hewer," which is the work of George Grey Barnard and which has been on exhibition in Copley square the last few months was moved today. The foundation was not such as to withstand heavy frosts, and the permit which was originally to Jan. 1, has run out. It is now in the museum. Whether it will stay there or be sent to another city is a question for the people of Boston to decide. It is crated ready for shipment.

Lee, Higginson & Co. report the receipt of \$3254 to the fund. The subscription is closed, and unless some unknown giver comes forward to complete the amount demanded the statue will probably be lost to Boston.

REMARKABLE PLEA
FOR WOMAN'S VOTE
MADE IN NEW YORK

"Man Has Shown His Inaptitude to Rule," Declares Mrs. Clarence Mackay in Stirring Address.

"OUR HELP NEEDED"

"I Am Convinced That This Country Needs Our Votes—We Demand That the Real Step Be Taken."

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, the chief speaker at a big woman suffrage luncheon at the Hotel Astor, Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the Interurban Woman Suffrage Council, made an earnest plea for woman's right to vote—"a mother's right to say who shall govern her sons and daughters."

It was the biggest luncheon ever given in New York city, and was given in honor of three women representing three different interests—Mrs. Clarence Mackay, well known as a leader in society and the organizer and president of the suffrage club, the Equal Franchise Society; Miss Ethel Arnold, the English lecturer, also a strong suffragist, and the Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Society. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, presided.

Col. George Harvey, a representative friend of woman suffrage, sat at the head of one of the luncheon tables, the first time a man ever held that position in a similar gathering in this city. At this table, among other well-known women, were Mrs. James Burden, Mrs. Robert Golet, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Philip Lydig and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. W. D. Howells was one of the distinguished men at the luncheon.

Mrs. Mackay and Miss Arnold, on either side of Mrs. Catt; the Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, a suffragist from Philadelphia; Mrs. Charlotte Wilbourn, Miss Eleanor Whitridge, Mrs. Alice W. Gifford, Mrs. Ella Crossett, Mrs. Emma V. Simis, Miss Taylor, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Prof. John Bush of Columbia, Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, Miss Craft, Mrs. Haskell and Mrs. Alice W. Gifford were others at the honor table.

Mrs. Mackay said: "I am convinced," said Mrs. Mackay, "that the country needs the woman's vote (applause), and I want to do what I can to interest the women of our state in a question so important to the future of our municipal and state government."

"Hitherto the function of government has been a police function. Man has been a fighting and governing animal, keeping away with club and spear other fighting animals from his home. Little by little man has changed from government by brute force to government by thought and morality, and has allowed the moral element in him to take its place in government, but he has always persistently kept the really good moral element in the race, namely woman, from having any place in government at all. (Applause.)

"Modern legislation shows man's willingness to allow kindness and generosity a share in public affairs. We women demand that the real step be taken, that morality itself, the moral, the ethical half of the human race, be admitted to government on equal terms."

MILLIONS ASKED
IN NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON.—Carrying an appropriation of \$135,000,000, the House committee on naval affairs today brought in its bill.

It provides among other things for the setting aside of the President's order withdrawing the marines from sea duty on war vessels.

Weather Forecast

Observations at 8 a. m., Boston: Temperature 8 degrees, sky clear, wind north, 12 miles an hour. High tide at 6:19 a. m. and 6:43 p. m.

Following is the forecast: For Boston and vicinity: Snow late tonight; warmer. Sunday snow or rain. Minimum temperature, 10 to 15 degrees. Today is the coldest day in Boston thus far this year. The thermometer early this morning registered 6-10 degrees above zero, but the temperature soon rose a couple of points, and warmer weather is due tonight. On Feb. 4 and 5, last year, the mercury dropped to 1 and 2 degrees below on the respective days.

WASHINGTON.—A special bulletin issued by the weather bureau this morning says:

Heavy snow this afternoon District of Columbia, northern Maryland, West Virginia and greater portions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, southern and western New England.

SHERMAN FAVORS "MORE WARSHIPS TO PREVENT WAR"

Vice President-Elect Tells the Hamilton Alumni That Ships of Commerce Are a More Beautiful Sight.

NEW YORK—Hon. James S. Sherman, vice-president elect of the United States, was the honor man at the Hamilton College Alumni reunion Friday evening in the east ballroom of the Hotel Astor and the cry was "Jim Sherman is a jolly good fellow!"

He leaned on 200 or more "old college chums" from his high seat, and the Rev. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, D.D., president of Hamilton, accorded Mr. Sherman due recognition when it came to his time to speak.

There was perfect bedlam when "Sunny Jim" as many greeted him, rose to speak to "The Hamilton College Man." In paying a high tribute to his alma mater and her sons Mr. Sherman spoke of Elihu Root, and there was another outbreak, which caused him to say, "The chance that chose another son of the United States does not put him above the secretary of state."

"I never thought," he continued, "that a country's greatness is measured by the caliber of its guns. I rejoice that we are the greatest commercial country in the world. I don't think the best of history has been written in blood. To me a vessel of commerce is a far more beautiful sight than a vessel of war. I believe in battleships," he went on. "I want the navy not for war, but to prevent war."

The college yell that greeted President Stryker was merged into the applause that followed the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech. Dr. Stryker announced that it was the unanimous vote of Hamilton College that Mr. Root should be sent to the upper house of Congress which is to be ruled over by Mr. James Sherman.

WANTS MARRIAGE MADE DIFFICULT Issue of Licenses Six Months Before Wedding Urged by Charles Zueblin, Who Also Talks of Coeducation.

"We make it as difficult as possible for persons to get out of the marriage bond," said Charles Zueblin in his lecture on the "Family" this morning in Tremont Temple. "but we place no protection about them to prevent them entering into it."

"It is true that in some of the churches bans are still published. That is still some sort of an announcement of an engagement. It would seem to be more desirable to issue a marriage license at least six months before people are allowed to be married, in order that they might have at least as much time as that to get some acquaintance with each other. Although that even would not presuppose much acquaintance in some cases. Some people spend their lives together without getting acquainted."

In speaking of coeducation he said: "The difficulty in rightly appreciating this thing is because of the mistake we have made in our segregated institutions. They separate the women from the men, and then give the women a man's education. It would be much better and much more socially and morally justifiable if we educated them together and differentiated the curricula, allowing perfect freedom of election as to the subjects which should be taken. The courses should be chosen on the basis of personality and individuality. If a girl wishes to study engineering, why not? If a man wishes to study cooking, why not? Our best cooks are men."

HISTORY CHAIR FOR PROF. GROSS

Prof. Charles Gross of Harvard College has been given the Gurney chair of history and political science by the board of overseers in accordance with a vote at the last meeting of the board.

Professor Gross graduated from Williams in 1878 and received his degree of Ph. D. in history from the University of Göttingen in 1883. He became an instructor in Harvard in 1888 and was advanced to assistant professor in 1892. In 1901 he became professor of history.

Other appointments included Professor Hughes as director of the Harvard engineering camp. Harvard's summer school in engineering, J. M. Brooks as honorary keeper of the Harvard forest at Petersham; Dr. Gerald Blake as assistant in physiology and Dr. C. V. Chapin as lecturer in the medical school.

NEW DOUGLAS FACTORY STARTS.
HAVERHILL, Mass.—The new off-spring of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, the Merrimack Shoe Company, started the manufacture of shoes Thursday in the factory formerly occupied by Chick Bros. of River street. The daily output is expected to be about 1200 pairs.

TRAFFIC RULES IN FORCE.
Police Commissioner O'Meara has announced that beginning Monday the new street traffic rules will be rigidly enforced, and that reckless or defiant drivers of vehicles will be brought to justice.

URGE NEW FISH STOCKING MEANS

Preservation of Lobster Also Recommended by Commission in Report Submitted to the Legislature.

Discussing inland fisheries, in its annual report, just submitted to the Legislature, the Massachusetts fish and game commission says that the deforestation of the state has resulted in many of the smaller brooks being entirely depopulated. The state should have an improved system of stocking public waters and should not maintain the present system, which is unwise, inadequate and unbusinesslike, the commission declares.

The board recommends the adoption of the recommendations made by the congress of fish and game commissioners in regard to the preservation of the lobster, the principal one being for a new system of measurement, by which the legal length shall be placed at 4½ inches, measured over the top of the shell and exclusive of the tail.

These recommendations also include the leasing of lands below highwater mark for the cultivation of mollusks, such leases to be controlled by the state, the prevention of the pollution of public waters and that all lobster fishermen and dealers be licensed by the state.

The board's report estimates that under proper conditions the annual yield from the mollusk fisheries can be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and the number of persons employed from 2200 to 20,000.

The total fines imposed during 1908 for violation of the fish and game laws were \$6957.50, as compared with \$3470 for 1907. The total convictions were 420, as against 327 last year.

FIRST LETTERS FROM ITALY HERE

Italian residents of Boston having relatives and friends in the earthquake belt of Italy have received the first letters from the survivors.

For the most part these doubly welcome missives were wholly formal in character and of only fragmentary value so far as public interest and news are concerned.

In no one of the letters received is there apparent on the part of writers a true comprehension of the extent of the disaster. They tell, and that but vaguely, what has happened to them and theirs, as though stunned beyond conception of the full import of the catastrophe. Some seem to believe Messina is safe; others say Reggio has escaped.

PERMIT TO ISSUE BONDS.
ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York & Ontario Power Company has been authorized by the public service commission, second district, to issue its capital stock of \$600,000 and \$1,850,000 in 30-year 5 per cent gold bonds. The company is developing a water power project on the St. Lawrence river at Waddington, St. Lawrence county.

ELIOT TO HEAD HARVARD ALUMNI

He Will Make His First Appearance in That Office When He Presides at the Commencement Dinner.

The executive committee of the Harvard Alumni Association has elected President Charles W. Eliot for its next president. His first appearance in that office before the association will be at the commencement dinner, where he will preside and introduce as the first speaker his successor as the head of the University, Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell.

The association had its origin at a meeting of the alumni of Harvard college on Aug. 26, 1840, when the report of a committee in relation to a permanent association was presented and adopted.

President Eliot is the 33d president of the association, the list beginning with John Quincy Adams, who held the office from 1840 to 1849 and who was followed by Edward Everett. The latter was president of the university from 1846 to 1849, and like President Eliot, took up the leadership of the alumni association when he retired.

The Constitution makes no provision for an annual meeting on commencement day, but leaves the election of officers and the general business of the association to the executive committee, who are elected on commencement day in the same manner as the overseers. This committee, at its January meeting, elected Dr. Eliot to the presidency of the association.

President Eliot has received the degree of doctor of laws from four of the leading colleges, Williams and Princeton in 1860, Yale in 1870, and Johns Hopkins in 1902. As the president confers the degree he has none from Harvard.

Among the first acts of the new president will be to bestow upon him the honorary degree.

CANADA ATTRACTS MANY AMERICANS

MONTREAL—All records for emigration of American farmers to the Canadian northwest, says William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be broken the coming spring. He says:

"Reports we have received from both indicate that the coming season will see all records for American invasion of the West beaten. These people are just the sort we want. They come with money, experience and equipment."

Great Engineering Feat In Arizona



SUICIDWAY AT YUMA DAM AND MULE TEAMS AT WORK ON EXCAVATION.

Through this structure, the counterpart on the other side, the Colorado river will pass after the stream has been impounded for the purpose of irrigating many thousand square miles of the Arizona desert.

Work of Closing Turbulent Flood Has Spectacular Finish— Construction Trains Dump Rock by Carloads.

YUMA, Ariz.—The work of closing the Colorado river, 12 miles above Yuma, had a most spectacular finish. The government engineers have been engaged here for months in building a dam the like of which this country has never seen before.

On Dec. 21 the channel was closed and the entire flow of the river passed through the giant sluiceways at either end of the dam.

The supervising engineer wired to Washington: "The river is closed and we

sat on the lid while a five-foot rise, carrying 40,000-second feet of water, passed by."

The engineers encountered many difficult problems in planning the big irrigation systems which the government is constructing in the arid West, but no more complicated conditions confronted them anywhere than in attempting to control the Colorado river in order that 130,000 acres of exceedingly fertile soil in California and Arizona might be made fruitful.

The shifting and unstable banks, the yearly recurring inundations and the immense volume of silt carried made the problem of the control of the stream unique.

With these difficulties fully understood and no bedrock for a base the problem

One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Acres of Arid Land Will Be Rendered Fertile by Dam.

presented to the engineers was to build a structure on the mud and silt that would fully control the river and at the same time make some disposition of the silt.

Constructing Engineer E. D. Vincent gives the following description of the structure:

"The most advantageous weir site was found to be at Laguna, 12 miles above Yuma, where granitic mountains

(Continued on Page Eight.)

SONS OF REVOLUTION HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET TONIGHT

(Continued From Page One.)

Joseph Chamberlain of Newbury, Vt., his great-grandfather, who with his father, Richard Chamberlain, fought in the French and Indian wars, was one of the first settlers of Newbury and with his father and five brothers fought all through the Revolution, and was with Col. Ethan Allen at the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and was one of the three men who accompanied Colonel Allen on the capture of the commandant.

Joseph's grandfather, Nathaniel, and great-grandfather, Joseph, were both soldiers through various Indian wars, the latter being in the "swamp fight," December, 1675, in King Philip's war.

Mr. Burrage is the possessor of one of the identical pieces of continental currency received by his great-grandfather, Joseph Chamberlain, in payment for services in the Revolution.

MINE EXPLOSION INQUIRY WANTED

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Ben Davis, president of the United Mine Workers of West Virginia, gave out a statement today in which he charged that the Lick Branch mine in which two explosions have occurred recently was operated in violation of the mining laws.

He demands that the Legislature begin an immediate investigation of the disaster. He charges that the mine was reopened after the first explosion, late in December, before state inspectors had finished their examination.

GIVE UP CENTRAL TRUST PLANS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The plans for the continuance of the Central Trust Company, which went into the hands of a temporary receiver Nov. 4, were given up before Justice Sweetland in the superior court today. The justice will select a permanent receiver for the bank.

FIGHT "FILM EXCHANGE TRUST."

CHICAGO—At a joint meeting today of all 5-cent theater men means will be devised for fighting the "Film Exchange Trust" of the motion picture business and a possible consolidation of local film exchanges.

NEW CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The Bridgeport Webbing Company of this city has filed a certificate of incorporation. It has a capital stock of \$5000 and will manu-

PRIZES AWARDED AT FLOWER SHOW

M. A. Patten was given a silver medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society today for his carnation "Sara Nicolson," a crimson bloom of moderate size, but splendid form. The show was the first of the year. A fine display of primulas, begonias, cyclamens, carnations and other greenhouse flowers was on view.

Charles S. Strout of Biddeford, Me., took first prize for his display of carnations. William Whitman took first prize for primulas and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears second prize. Mrs. Sears' cyclamen took first prize, and she also received several gratuities for her other displays.

Mrs. John L. Gardner's yellow primulas received second prize. Miss E. Jackson Clark of Pomfret, Ct., received a gratuity for her two handsome vases of violets.

There was also an exhibit of winter-grown tomatoes, mushrooms and lettuce.

RELIEF FUND GROWS STEADILY.

The Massachusetts relief fund for the victims of the recent earthquake in Italy and Sicily now amounts to \$133,577.28. A little over \$1000 was received Friday by Lee, Higginson & Co., treasurers. Gardner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross, reports his total receipts as \$29,735.43.

AMUNDSEN TELLS PLANS FOR DRIFT ACROSS POLAR SEA

Explorer Outlines Arrangements and Purpose of Coming Expedition From Point Barrow in the "Fram."

STUDY OF CURRENTS

LONDON—I have had a conversation with Capt. Roald Amundsen, the leader of the famous Gjoa expedition which solved the problem of the northwest passage, who has now laid before the Geographical Society in Christiania his plans for a new Arctic expedition, his object being, during a voyage of five or six years, to study the oceanography of the northern polar basin, says B. W. Norre-gaard, the Christiania correspondent of the Daily Mail.

The funds for his expedition will be raised in Norway, King Haakon and Queen Maud heading the subscription list with \$5600. The ship he proposes to use is the renowned Fram, in which Nansen undertook his great journey in 1893-1896, and which is still in perfect condition.

Capt. Amundsen's journey will be modeled upon the methods and founded on the experiences of Nansen. His plan is this: With the Fram equipped for seven years and manned by picked men, he is to depart from Christiania in the beginning of 1910, setting the course for San Francisco via Cape Horn. After coaling and provisioning at San Francisco he steers straight for Point Barrow, the northernmost point of America, where he hopes to arrive in July or August. Here he dismisses all but 10 of his crew, and then in a north-northwest direction proceeds as far as possible until his ship is firmly gripped by the ice.

And then the slow drifting with the ice, calculated to last for four or five years, will commence, his course after a while probably being nearly parallel with that of Nansen, only a good deal more to the north.

PUBLIC WALTHAM CAR TIME HEARING

WALTHAM—The revised time schedule for the running of cars from Waltham to Lexington on the Lexington & Boston Street Railway has been submitted to the Waltham board of aldermen by General Manager Matthew C. Brush and a public meeting will be held by the aldermen in the city hall Monday evening to hear objections of patrons.

An official of the company said today that if this schedule was denied the company would discontinue the line from Central square, Waltham, to Lexington until April 15.

Last winter the company saw fit to discontinue the cars on the Woburn branch of the Lexington & Boston road so that precedent for the action now proposed has been established.

IS CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER DESIRED?

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its secretary today, has announced that on next Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock it will consider the proposed tower plan for the Boston Custom House. The attitude of the Massachusetts representatives at Washington seems to be that the idea would be favored there if the Boston people really want it. The treasury department does not wish to act until the matter has been thoroughly discussed. This meeting has been arranged with this end in view.

PUPILS' PARENTS MEET AT SCHOOL

A meeting of the Prince School Parents' Association held at the school hall Friday evening was largely attended, and the parents, who met the teachers at a reception, listened with great interest to a talk by Dr. David D. Scannell of the Boston school board.

The object of the meeting was to bring parents and teachers together so that the former might better understand what is expected of their children at school. Many pupils were also present.

Dr. Scannell spoke on "The Co-operative Attitude Toward the School Nurses." A general discussion followed.

BUILDING REFUGE FOR HOMELESS

The Shawmut Avenue Mission proposes to erect a building in which bodily comfort and spiritual teaching may be provided for the homeless. The edifice is to be put up on the present site of the mission, 72a and 74 Shawmut avenue. Land and a seven-story building are expected to cost \$200,000.

It is planned to have a hall to seat 700 people, gymnasium, lunch counter, restaurant, hotel and employment office. Albert W. Cobb is the architect and he contributes his professional services.

STRIVE TO SAVE BURIED MINERS.

VESZPRIM, Hungary—Rescuers at the Auka coal mine redoubled their efforts today in a desperate attempt to reach 50 men who are believed still to be entombed. One hundred and thirty have been rescued and 61 bodies recovered. This count still leaves at least 50 men unaccounted for.

SEEK WITNESSES OF WILL ON TUB

Attorneys for Monahan Heirs Believe Testament Found to Be Forgery, Since the Property Was Overstated.

Attorneys representing the heirs of the late Patrick Monahan of Charlestown, whose alleged last will and testament was found tacked to the bottom of a tub in his home several days after his death, now believe that will to be a forgery and every possible effort is being made to secure some trace of the witnesses whose names appeared on the document and who so far have not been seen by any person interested in the case.

The law firm of Casey & Jones have the case in hand and have printed advertisements in the daily papers for any information about the witnesses, but to no purpose.

According to the attorneys the will disposes of property of far greater value than that which Mr. Monahan owned, and it is their opinion the document was forged by some person who was desirous of causing trouble and delays in the courts. According to the will property to the value of \$300,000 was disposed of, while the estate is valued at \$126,000.

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Track Outlook at Illinois

ILLINOIS TRACK MEN TRAINING FOR CHICAGO MEET

Varsity Team Hopes To Defeat Last Year's Western Championship Team in Contest Next Month.

OUTLOOK IS GOOD

URBANA, Ill.—Hard work is now being indulged in by the University of Illinois track men who are preparing for the first intercollegiate meet with Chicago on Feb. 5.

The fact that the varsity meet is at Chicago is regarded as advantageous to that university, and Gill's men will be forced to train for longer distances in the sprints and hurdles than the local gymnasium affords.

The track squad numbers 70 which will increase as soon as examinations are all over. Captain Hanley has set an excellent example by training constantly for almost a month and the half mile is in grand condition. Eager to get the most out of their last chances for competition in the West Illinois athletes whose track careers terminate with the indoor season have done their suits.

This includes May, who is expected to defeat the Chicago sprinters and to be a star member of the relay team; Lindberg, who should win in the quarter now that Meriam is out of it, and Jenkins, Gill's best all-round athlete. Jenkins probably will be kept at the hurdles, where he displayed remarkable form for a new man last year, but he also is available for the dash, the quarter and the relay. Gardner will be a candidate for the relay team. Pettigrew of football fame is a candidate for the dash and relay. Blomfeldt is a candidate for the half mile, and Hopkins is also a likely associate for Captain Hanley.

Butler is expected to be strong in the mile if his old injury does not bother him. Herick and Freeland will be strong in this event. Redhead and Freeland are Gill's hope in the two mile. Both have developed wonderfully and should show in the long grind.

Richey, Washburn and Watson are high jumpers. Jones will be aided in the pole vault by Enos of Alton, holder of the state interscholastic record. Burns, Brundage and McCord are doing fairly well with the shot. Barlow, the freshman star of last year, will be a welcome acquisition on account of his hurdlings talent and his ability in the quarter mile.

Few freshmen have reported so far. Seiler and Hodge, the star backs on the freshman eleven, are training for the dash and Seiler looks good in the shotput. Benson, who won individual honors in the fall handicap meet, although a junior in the university, is debarred by the residence rule.

On the whole the chances seem very bright of winning the dual meet.

THREE-CENT FARE HELD IMPOSSIBLE

Dean Mortimer E. Cooley in Lecture at the University of Michigan Cites Statistics to Prove It.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Dean Mortimer E. Cooley of the engineering department of the University of Michigan maintained that a three-cent fare is an impossibility and that street railways cannot make running expenses when charging less than five cents in his address "Street Railway Fares," delivered before the Michigan Engineering Society. Statistics produced by the dean proved the actual running expenses to be four and a quarter cents.

Another speaker at the session, L. W. Anderson, in his paper on "Grand Rapids' Million Dollar Food Protection," took issue with the popular conception that deforestation is the chief cause of destructive floods. Relative to this matter, he said in part:

"Forests hold the snow which would otherwise be melted in the open, and when the spring rains come this is melted rapidly and high waters ensue. Heavy floods are caused principally by one or more of the following conditions: Heavy precipitation on frozen ground when water drains rapidly; heavy rains on saturated ground when no more water can be absorbed; and, finally, by a drop in temperature along with snow or sleet following a break-up of the ice in the river. This last condition almost invariably causes the formation of ice gorges which retard the flow of water in the channels."

SIGN HONDURAN EXTRADITION BILL

WASHINGTON—An extradition treaty between the United States and Honduras has been signed at the state department.

For several years Honduras has been the only Central American republic where fugitives from justice have been able to take refuge. There is a small colony of Americans now in Honduras who fled there to escape criminal prosecution in the United States.

The treaty will be sent to the Senate for ratification.

OPENING GAME IS FOR BOSTON

The National League Club to Meet Philadelphia in This City in the First Game for the Pennant.

President George Dovey of the Boston National league team expects that the league season for his team will open in this city Wednesday, April 14, Philadelphia or Brooklyn being the attraction. This will give Boston a chance to play Monday and Tuesday, April 12 and 13, with New England league clubs.

The Boston Nationals will have the opening day, Patriots day, Memorial and Labor days, the last three holidays coming on Monday on the home grounds. Contracts for 1909 are to be sent out immediately and from now on things will move rapidly until the team starts for Augusta, Ga., on its training trip.

It is the intention to keep the men there until April 1, when the first exhibition game will be played. Mr. Dovey has not decided upon the plans for the first two exhibition games, and April 6 and 7 are also open.

The list of games arranged to date is as follows: Saturday, April 3, Greenville, S. C.; Monday, April 5, Charlotte, N. C.; Tuesday, April 6, open; Wednesday, April 7, open; Thursday, April 8, Danville, Va.; Friday, April 9, Lynchburg, Va.; Saturday, April 10—Baltimore, Md.; Sunday, April 11, Providence, R. I.

GOLF MATCHES ARE VERY CLOSE

PINEHURST, N. C.—W. Smedley of Philadelphia, Pa. H. V. Seggerman, L. A. Hamilton and J. P. Knapp, all of New York, are the four contestants left in the advertising men's golf tournament here, and they will meet today for the first division trophy. J. P. Gardner of Chicago and Frederick Shure of Englewood, Charles Presbey of New York and J. J. Hazen of Rye, N. Y., remain in the consolation.

The close matches of Friday were an extra hot contest which Mr. Smedley won from E. H. Silliman of Detroit, and another which took an extra hole between H. V. Seggerman and Frank Presbey, both of New York. Mr. Seggerman winning. Mr. Hamilton and Charles Presbey of New York fought it out to a finish. Mr. Hamilton winning by 1 up.

DEMAREST WANTS TO MEET HOPPE

NEW YORK—Ex-Amateur Champion Calvin Demarest wants to meet William Hoppe. Demarest says he does not believe himself the equal of Hoppe yet at the 181 game, but he feels very certain that he could give the champion a good game at 182.

Demarest's style of play is well adapted to the 181 game. His long runs are always marked by his out-of-balk play.

TAFT GIVES PLEDGE TO PUT BEST MEN SOUTH IN OFFICE

ATLANTA, Ga.—"I had not hoped to win the South but the South has won me!" exclaimed President-elect Taft after having experienced the princely hospitality of Georgia and being dined and feted and welcomed with a popular enthusiasm such as no Northern visitor has received since the days before the war.

The banquet tendered the President-elect Friday by the chamber of commerce, was the climax of a day of varied and continuous demonstrations.

His response was a direct promise that so far as his administration is concerned, the personnel of the federal office holders in the South shall be of the highest standard possible, and that he will make appointments only from that class of citizenship that commands the respect of that section of the Union.

The banquet itself was one of the most magnificent ever given in a city already famous for its lavish entertainments. The 100 possums were served, and there was one big fellow which weighed 18 pounds.

But the possums were only a feature of the feast. There were Georgia quail and wild turkey and a menu that was a wonder.

In his speech Mr. Taft said that he was proud to be the first Republican candidate for the presidency to carry his canvass south of Mason and Dixon's line.

"I can only refer to the fact with gratification and congratulation that to-day the expression of any political view in the South is possible without involving social ostracism or any of the penalties which it might have been visited in earlier times," he said. "Ten years have made a great difference in the attitude which the controlling people of the South occupy toward the North and the government."

"All I can say with reference to the future policy of the administration in the South on the matter of choosing appointees to office is that I expect to spare no effort to find out the facts in respect to the character of the proposed ap-

HOPES TO EQUAL 1908 RECORD.



CAPTAIN GEORGE '09, Chicago University Basketball Team.

WILL NOT HOLD RACE THIS YEAR

No race is to be held this year for the Seawanhaka cup. The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal had notified the Manchester Yacht Club, the holders of the trophy, that it intended to challenge, and this notification came rather as a surprise to the Manchester Club. The members of that club had made arrangements to build yachts for the Seawanhaka and to take part in the series of races with the German yachtsmen which are to be sailed off Marblehead, and so the Canadians were asked to defer sending the challenge until next year. The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club has agreed to this request.

The Manchester Yacht Club made some suggestion too about changing the conditions governing the race. They wish that the limit of sail area be raised from 500 square feet to 625 square feet, and that the weight of the crew of four be not less than 650 pounds. These suggestions have met with the approval of the Canadian yachtsmen. It is expected that the Canadian club will shortly send a challenge to the Manchester club for a race for the cup to be sailed in 1910 and this will be accepted.

BREAKS NEW ENGLAND RECORDS.

In the home pigeon race from North Adams to Boston Friday a bird owned by James Chadband of Fall River broke all New England records, covering the distance at the rate of 1854.64 yards per minute. The second best bird was flown by H. T. Davenport of Fall River, with a record of 1641 yards. Third honors were captured by a bird owned by W. P. Webber of Lynn, the speed of which was 1298 yards.

WANDERERS BEATEN BY N. Y. A. C.

NEW YORK—In a fast and rather rough game of hockey the New York Athletic Club defeated the Wanderers Hockey Club Friday night by a score of 8 goals to 0 in the fourth contest of the Amateur Hockey League championship series. The victory gives the N. Y. A. C. men a clean lead for the title, with no defeats and two victories to their credit.

TAFT'S PLEDGE TO APPOINT ONLY BEST SOUTHERNERS

"I expect to spare no effort to find out the facts in respect to the character of the proposed appointees from the South, and so far as in me lies, to select those whose character and reputation and standing in the community commend them to their fellow citizens as persons qualified and able to discharge their duties well, and whose presence in important positions will remove, if any such thing exists, the scene of alienism in the government which they represent."—President-elect Taft at Atlanta.

pointees, and, so far as in me lies, to select those whose character and reputation and standing in the community commend them to their fellow-citizens as persons qualified and able to discharge their duties well, and whose presence in important positions will remove, if any such thing exists, the scene of alienism in the government which they represent."

Talking through Georgia is a literal description of Mr. Taft's trip from Augusta to Atlanta. And wherever his special train came to a halt there were cheering crowds, floral tributes, bands and speeches in which the President-elect was told he was respected, admired, loved.

The girl students of Agnes Scott institute at Decatur were addressed as "my girl friends" and talked to pleasantly. When Mayor Butler of Madison predicted "a term of eight years for Taft" the latter replied that he hoped the mayor was a true prophet.

Atlanta's welcome to Mr. Taft began in the railroad yards, where all locomotives tied open their whistles and ceased only when he had retired for the night.

Governor Smith gave him a formal greeting at the capitol and the chamber of commerce, Ohio society and Yale alumni tendered him receptions.

PLAYERS ARE REINSTATED.

CINCINNATI, O.—Announcement has been made of the reinstatement of seven more players by the National baseball commission. The players affected are Frank Smith, John A. Donohue, G. Harris White, Jacob Atz, Fred Olmstead, L. H. Fiene and Nick Altrock, who participated in the games against the Logan square club of Chicago last fall. A fine of \$200 is assessed in each case.

COLUMBIA AFTER YALE CREW RACE

The New York University Trying to Get Varsity to Row on the Day of the Freshmen Race.

NEW YORK—Announcement has been made by the crew management at Columbia that the annual Yale-Columbia freshman crew race will be held Saturday, May 15. Although no course has been selected, Coach Rice is trying to have the contest rowed on the Hudson, along the New Jersey shore, where the Columbia crews are to train during the coming season. In previous years the race has been rowed on Lake Whitney, New Haven, but this year the New Haven municipal authorities have withdrawn the privileges of the lake from the Yale crews. The race will be at one mile.

If the Columbia manager succeeds in arranging to have the race on the Hudson, it has been suggested that an effort be made to have a contest between the Yale and Columbia varsity crews. This would be a two-mile race and would be rowed after the freshmen contest.

It was also announced that a coaching lunch will be bought to take the place of the old launch Columbia, which was last used in 1904 and was found to be too large to follow the crews. In the last four seasons Columbia has hired motor launches, but last season enough money was spent in rental to have bought a launch outright.

HARVARD AGAIN TO PLAY ARMY

It has just been announced that the Harvard University football management has arranged for a game with West Point to be played there Oct. 30, subject to the approval of the athletic committee. This game will take the place of the navy game that has been played for the past two years at Annapolis.

This does not mean that the friendly relations between Harvard and Annapolis have in any way been severed, but the trip to Annapolis is such a long one that the football committee has decided that a game with the Army would be preferable, as it would not necessitate the team's being away from Cambridge so long. The football management has given out no word in regard to the other games on the schedule, which will have to be approved by the athletic committee before it can be published.

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RIBBONS OF STEEL LAID IN COUNTRY MAKE IT FLOURISH

In early days civilization packed its way across the continent in white-topped wagons by the Santa Fe trail, or in big canoes from Montreal by the lakes and the heavy portage around Niagara, but its feet were slow and heavy. It carried with it nothing but necessities. Here and there, centers of civilized life arose, but the tendency was rather toward a retrogression. Men who lived long in these far places lapsed into wild ways of living and thinking. They gained their sustenance like the savage by taking what nature gave them freely, rather than like the civilized man.

When the railroad came, all this was changed. Any practical farmer can tell you why. Farm products, except under special conditions, will not stand a wagon-haul of more than 10 miles. It does not pay to produce wheat, haul it 10 miles by wagon, then ship it to the central markets.

The price of wheat is based on the crops in the regions of high development. The farmer whose farm is located 10 miles from a railroad has to compete with the farmer whose land lies beside the track. It is too great a handicap. The wheat lands that lie from 10 to 20 miles from a steam railroad in this country are generally profitless, if they are worked at all, writes C. M. Keys in *World's Work*.

Civilization, therefore, today follows the rails. It travels in Pullman trains. In the olden days it took a quarter of a century to bring the average town, even when well located, to a condition of semi-civilization. Today, towns spring from the wilderness full-grown. In their first year sometimes, they have banks, a fully equipped telegraph and telephone service, electric lights, paved streets. They grow by hundreds where the new town of our fathers grew by dozens.

There are towns in the Southwest not 10 years old that are as highly civilized as any city of the East, so far as creature comforts and conveniences go. They have no 40-story skyscrapers, but they have good brick office buildings.

VARSITY LETTER IS THE CHIEF GOAL OF COLLEGE ATHLETE

The Athletic Associations of Various Universities Have Rules for the Awarding of Insignias.

ARE HIGHLY PRIZED

There is nothing in the athletic career of a college man that can be considered as great a reward as the winning of the college varsity letter, in some one of the major sports. The rules regarding the wearing of the varsity letter differ in the various colleges, but in the main they are much the same. In colleges where there is rowing it is given for the four major sports. These are football, baseball, track and crew.

Harvard probably has the strictest rules regarding the wearing of varsity letters. According to the rules of that college, no student shall be allowed to use the letter "H" in such a way as to appear to be a player on a Harvard team except in accordance with the following rules:

A sweater having the "H" shall be presented to every player who has played in an important game as a member of the university football or baseball team. The captain of the team, in consultation with the graduate treasurer, shall determine which are the important games.

A sweater having the "H" shall be issued to every member of the crew, to the coxswain, and to the substitutes.

A sweater having the "H" shall be issued to every man on the team who has won a point in the intercollegiate or dual games with Yale. Every other member of the team shall have a sweater with "H. A. C."

In order to distinguish clearly between the different teams, the following colors have been adopted:

Football, black sweater with red H; baseball, red sweater with black H; crew, white sweater with red H; track team, red sweater with white H.

At Yale, playing for a minute only against Harvard or Princeton is enough in football or baseball. Very often a player who has won four seasons on the scrub, never being good enough to deserve a place on varsity. As a reward for faithfulness he is sent in at the very end of a game, perhaps only for long enough to get in one play, but that is enough to entitle him to the letter. On the track Yale awards the Y only for first or second place.

At Cornell a man winning a first in the intercollegiate games gets besides the C a courier's stripe running from left to right. For a first in the cross-country race a stripe from right to left is awarded, so that a runner like Warren Schutt was entitled to wear his C and crossed stripes for both such firsts.

VENEZUELA NOW GROWS FRIENDLY

Agrees to Arbitration of Settlement of Differences Brought About During the Castro Regime.

WASHINGTON—Prospects of a satisfactory settlement between the United States and Venezuela of long-standing troubles is in sight.

Venezuela's repeated refusal, under President Castro, to arbitrate or make other satisfactory settlement led last spring to a complete severance of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The state department announces that W. I. Buchanan, special commissioner, who has been in Venezuela several weeks negotiating regarding these cases, has reported that he has reached the basis of an agreement for their settlement and that a protocol to that effect is now being drawn up for signature.

Presumptively the cases will go to the international court of arbitration at The Hague, but a positive statement to this effect is not made by the state department.

It is probable that Mr. Buchanan's negotiations will result also in an undertaking with Venezuela for a general arbitration treaty between the two countries.

[The claims over which the two countries have been in dispute are the following: That of the Grinco Corporation, which claims large concessions, covering iron mines, asphalt privileges and hardwood concessions; the Grinco Steamship Company, which claims exclusive rights of navigation on branches of the Orinoco river; the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, claims based on the right of the company to take asphalt from La Piedad lake, and the United States and Venezuelan Company, which declares it has been deprived of the right to mine asphalt and build a railroad.]

BOSTON WILL ENTER MEN.

The Boston Athletic Association will be represented at the Pastime A. C. games at New York, Jan. 25, and will in all probability send a five-man relay team to the Columbia University track meet Feb. 13. The candidates for the relay team will be E. E. Nelson, Philip Lockwood, Loring Young, W. C. Prout, W. B. Estabrook, R. G. Leavitt, H. B. Young, Ashley Adams and Harry Lee. Each man will run 350 yards.

Notes From the Field of Sports

William Marshall has signed a contract for 1909 with the Chicago National League team.

Horace Secor, Jr., has been elected secretary of the New York Athletic Club in place of Charles L. Burnham, resigned.

Calvin Demarest, the ex-amateur champion billiard player of this country, is to play a number of match games with the leading professional players of New England in Boston this month.

A. G. Cutler, the Boston amateur billiard player, is now busy preparing for the world's championship tournament to be held in New York.

Turkey is taking kindly to football, large and enthusiastic crowds turning out to see the games played. The teams play the association style.

The American Whist Club won its match for the Pastime Travelers' trophy against the Pastime Club, Friday night by a score of 23 to 16. Forty deals were played.

POLO MEETING FOR NEXT MONTH

There are dual meets which give the letter. Columbia men get the C for any place in the dual meet with Princeton. Princeton does not give the letter for any place in the meet with Columbia. For winning performances in that meet a Princeton man gets his A. P. A.

Aside from the big sports letters are occasionally given for the minor sports. A man who wins for his college a championship in golf, wrestling, fencing, lawn tennis, swimming or gymnastics gets the letter ordinarily by courtesy.

Which Goes to England Will Be Decided in February.

NEW YORK—Feb. 9 has been fixed as the date for the annual meeting of the Polo Association, which is two months earlier this season than formerly. It will be held at the Metropolitan Club. Besides the subject of international polo, which will naturally be one of the important subjects of discussion, a new handicap list will be adopted and arrangements made for the championships and club tournaments for the coming year.

No action has yet been taken by the executive committee of the association regarding the official status of the American polo players in England this summer. H. P. Whitney, Devereux, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury will go abroad a little later in the season, and some of their ponies will be shipped within a few weeks. The men, it is understood, will not play in English club tournaments as an official club team, but it is stated that if the team makes a particularly good showing in its opening matches it may be recognized as the Polo Association's team from America and a formal challenge presented for the international cup, which is still in possession of the Hurlingham Club.

An interesting report will be made at the coming annual meeting of the increasing interest in polo among the army posts. Several new branches of the Army Polo Club have lately been added to the Polo Association list. Aided by the enthusiasm of Colonel Treat, now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., there is bright prospect of polo in Washington, D. C., this season, with the army officers as active participants. There is a polo club in Washington, but playing interest has been very weak.

MELROSE ELECTS OFFICERS.

MELROSE—At the annual election of officers of the Melrose Athletic Club Friday night, George B. Grottebeck, former vice-president, was elected president. John R. Richards vice-president, and William H. Martin treasurer. The report of the treasurer showed that the club was on a better financial footing than for the past 10 years.

L. P. Hollander & Co. CLEARANCE SALE OF Men's and Boys' Clothing

Boys' Clothing		Men's and Youths' Clothing	
Boys' Norfolk Suits, sizes 13 to 16 years. Formerly 10.00 to 20.00.	Now 4.00 to 10.00	Odd lot of Young Men's Spring Sack Suits. Formerly 18.00 to 25.00.	Now 5.00
Boys' Knickerbockers, sizes 9 to 16 years. Formerly 1.50 to 4.00.	Now 1.00 to 2.00	Odd Coats, from suits that were 25.00 to 30.00.	Now 5.00
Washable Suits and Russian Suits. Formerly 5.00 and 6.00.	Now 1.50	Odd Woolen Vests, sizes 16 to 20 years.	To Close .25
Washable Blouses, sizes 8 to 13 years. Formerly 1.50 to 2.25.	Now .75	Coachmen's Coats, sizes 36 to 39. Were 35.00 and 45.00.	To Close 15.00
Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats. Formerly 10.00 to 25.00.	Now 7.00 to 15.00	Entire line of Men's Winter Overcoats. Formerly 25.00 to 48.00.	Now 18.00, 25.00, 30.00
Entire line of Boys' Caps. Formerly 1.00 to 3.50.	Now .25 and .50	Men's Spring Suits, sizes 35 to 42. Formerly 32.00 to 45.00.	Now 18.00 to 30.00
Odd Coats, sizes 13 to 16 years.	Now 1.50	Men's Summer Two-Piece Suits, sizes 34 to 42. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00.	Now 14.00 to 20.00
Hats and Caps. Formerly 1.50 to 5.00.	Now .10 to 1.00	Youths' Spring Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00.	Now 10.00 to 18.00
Youths' Winter Sack Suits, sizes 16 to 20 years. Formerly 20.00 to 35.00.	Now 14.00 to 18.00	Overcoats and Ulsters, sizes 13 to 20 years. Formerly 18.00 to 30.00.	Now 9.00 to 20.00

202 TO 216 BOYLSTON STREET.

MODERN WINTER NOT WHAT SEASON WAS IN OLD DAYS

But the Change Has Been
Thousands of Years in
Progress and Would Not
Be Noticed Annually.

It is remarkable how memory exaggerates the events of our youth. For this reason elderly people have always insisted and probably always will insist that the winters now are weak and colorless compared to those of 50 years ago, when the snow fell on Thanksgiving day and lasted till the first of March and "the ponds were solid ice to the bottom" and the Sound was frozen from shore to shore.

As there are no records to prove their assertions, they are positive of their facts, and respect for age and a disposition to believe that the present is rather a commonplace period compared with past centuries, prevents younger people from contradicting them, says the Hartford Times.

As far back as accurate records have been kept the climate of the northern hemisphere has not changed. From 1872 to 1907 the mean average winter temperature of the city of New York has ranged from 40.7 degrees in 1890 to 26.4 in 1904.

There have been cold winters and comparatively warm winters, but the average of the first three years of the period is precisely the same as that of the last three—31 degrees. The cold winters are sprinkled in at random, and do not become more numerous or severe as time goes on.

They are, evidently due to local and temporary causes, probably to the direction and force of the winds or the shifting of the currents of the ocean, which last, indeed, are affected by the winds. For 24 years, from 1854 to 1878, the mean winter temperature of eight of our principal cities was almost exactly the same as that of the next 24 years. To later period gives an average only .015 of a degree higher, a gain too small to be beyond the possibility of error. It would seem, then, that our winters are not growing colder.

This is what might be expected from the fact that the northern hemisphere receives the same amount of heat from the sun every year, because its average distance is the same.

If the sun is cooling down the rate is so slow that many thousands of years must pass before the loss of heat from the great life-giving source is perceptible. As a rule the great changes in the physical universe are very deliberate, and, like the tides, move first in one direction and then back.

We know that the Arctic regions once enjoyed a temperate climate and that Connecticut was once covered with an ice-sheet like Greenland.

Astronomers and geologists are divided as to how many millions of years ago these climatic changes took place. The orbit of the earth is elliptic, so that we are now some 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun in winter than we are in summer.

The precession of the equinoxes will bring it about in time that the earth is farther from the sun in winter than in summer.

As our planet moves faster the nearer it is to the sun, the result will be short, hot summers and long, cold winters. The amount of heat received by the earth in a year will be the same, but the effect will be very different, for there will not be time enough to melt the winter ice, which will slowly gain, until we have another glacial age in the northern hemisphere. At the same time the Antarctic continent will be freed from its ice cap by the long summer, and become the seat of civilization.

NOVEL GROUND IS NAMED IN SUIT IN NEW YORK COURT

Partners of New York Paint
Firm Ask Dissolution on
Allegation That Member
"Talked" Temperance.

NEW YORK—It has remained for two members of the manufacturing paint firm of William H. King & Co. of 17 State street to appeal to the law for a dissolution of interests because of too much temperance talk.

Armin Eichler and J. Arthur Clem, vice-president and secretary respectively of the concern, filed an application in the supreme court asking that William H. King and his son, Parker D. King, president and treasurer respectively, be compelled to show cause why a division of business interests should not take place on March 1 next. Justice Davis appointed Donald McLean of 27 William street to sit as a referee.

The application set forth that it was impossible for Eichler and Clem to get on with the Kings, because the father spent his time preaching total abstinence and morality to them and the company's employees, instead of attending wholly to business.

CAPITAL BELLE MARRIES TODAY

Senate Postpones Meeting to
Attend Wedding of Senator
Hemenway's Daughter to
A. Bennett Gates.

WASHINGTON—Miss Lena Hemenway, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Hemenway of Indiana, was married to A. Bennett Gates of Indianapolis today, at noon, in the ball room of the New Willard Hotel, by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas' Church, in the presence of a large assemblage, representing the social and official life of the capital.

Nearly the entire membership of the Senate was present, that body having postponed its regular hour meeting in honor of the event.

Richard Fairbanks, son of the Vice-President, was best man, and the bride was attended by Misses Eleanor Woodward of New York; Martha Ross of Evansville, Ind., and Margaret Gray of this city.

JUDGE JONES LEAVES BENCH

Judge Leonard A. Jones, for 10 years judge of the land court, has resigned and today retires to private life.

In accepting the resignation, Governor Draper wrote to Judge Jones: "I will see that you are placed on the retired list in accordance with the act providing for the retirement of judges of the land court. I congratulate you on the quality of the work rendered to the commonwealth by you in your very important position."

Judge Jones is a well-known member of the Suffolk bar and a popular law writer. He is the author of "Jones on Easements" and "Jones on Real Property," treatises on the law of mortgages and real property, the law of corporate bonds and mortgages, the law of mortgages of personal property, pledges, liens, etc. He lives at 89 Mt. Vernon street.

NEW POWDER MILLS READY.
MARQUETTE, Mich.—After having been in course of construction for several months, the mills of the Pluto Powder Company, near Ishpeming, are about to begin the manufacture of dynamite.

ROOSEVELT IN STRONG VETO SAYS: "SAVE WATER RIGHTS"

Refuses Signature to Bill Authorizing Individual to Dam
and Divert Course of River to Create Electrical
Power—Monopoly Detrimental to National Good.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt is on the trail of a new octopus. In a message to the House vetoing a bill passed by Congress, granting water power privileges to the James River, in Missouri, he submits some startling figures to illustrate the machinations of a "water power trust."

"The people of the country," the message reads, "are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience."

The President is fortified in his position by the results of investigation made by the bureau of corporations.

Briefly stated, the trust, now in its embryonic stage, purposes securing from Congress, and for all time, the strategic water power points throughout the country. That certain interests, and the President directly mentions the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., as the two most important, have already succeeded in accumulating nearly one-quarter of the most valuable existing sites, the President thinks is sufficient ground for the assumption that a trust whose developments would be attended with results far more oppressive and disastrous to the people than any monopolistic combinations heretofore discovered, is already fairly well entrenched.

Herbert K. Knox Smith, chief of the bureau of corporations, in a letter accompanying the President's message, declared that the General Electric Company controls three subsidiary corporations, admittedly owns five water power companies, and as his investigations disclose, probably dominates five others. The Westinghouse group, he says, control three subsidiary concerns, two power companies and probably seven others. In addition, the commissioner's agents believe, a score or more of other power companies are partially dominated by those two great interests.

It is even hinted in the letter that the General Electric and Westinghouse systems may be pooling their interests in water power sites.

To shed light on this phase of the question, the names of those individuals most closely connected with the water power control of the two systems are given. Of the General Electric interests, Sydney Z. Mitchell, J. B. Mortimer, C. M. Mason, H. L. Doherty, C. A. Coffin, A. W. Burchard, C. W. Wetmore and Hinsdale Parsons are mentioned.

Of the Westinghouse group the names noted are John F. Wallace, George C. Smith, C. Elmer Smith and S. F. A. Smith.

Most of these men, according to the list submitted of water power companies by the two groups, appear either as their directors or owners.

Commissioner Smith regards it as very significant that the movement toward concentrating the control of water power has taken place practically during the last five years.

In commenting on his reasons for vetoing the bill, he says:

"The people of the country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience. A single generation will see the exhaustion of our natural resources of oil and gas and such a rise in the price of coal as will make the price of electricity transmitted water power a controlling factor in transportation, in manufacturing and in household lighting and heating. Our water power alone, if fully developed and wisely used, is probably

sufficient for our present transportation, industrial, municipal and domestic needs. Most of it is undeveloped and is still in national or state control.

"To give away, without conditions, this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly. If we are guilty of it, our children will be forced to pay an annual return upon a capitalization based upon the highest prices which 'the traffic will bear.' They will find themselves face to face with powerful interests entrenched behind the doctrine of 'vested right' and strengthened by every defense which money can buy and the ingenuity of able corporate lawyers can devise. Long before that time they may and very probably will have become a consolidated interest, controlled from the great financial centers, dictating the terms upon which the citizen can conduct his business or earn his livelihood, and not amenable to the wholesome check of local opinion."

"It is true that the great bulk of our potential water power is as yet undeveloped, but the sites which are now controlled by combinations are those which offer the greatest advantages and therefore hold a strategic position. This is certain to be strengthened by the increasing demand for power and the extension of long-distance electrical transmission."

"I repeat the words with which I concluded my message vetoing the Rainy River bill:

"In place of the present haphazard policy of permanently alienating valuable public property we should substitute a definite policy along the following lines:

"First. There should be a limited or carefully guarded grant in the nature of an option or opportunity afforded within reasonable time for development of plans and for execution of the project."

"Second. Such a grant or concession should be accompanied in the act making the grant by a provision expressly making it the duty of a designated official to annul the grant if the work is not begun or plans are not carried out in accordance with the authority granted."

"Third. It should also be the duty of some designated official to see to it that in approving the plans the maximum development of the navigation and power is assured, or at least that in making the plans these may not be so developed as ultimately to interfere with the better utilization of the water or complete development of the power."

"Fourth. There should be a license fee or charge which, though small or nominal at the outset, can in the future be adjusted so as to secure a control in the interest of the public."

"Fifth. Provision should be made for the termination of the grant or privilege at a definite time, leaving to future generations the power or authority to renew or extend the concession in accordance with the conditions which may prevail at that time."

"Further reflection suggests a sixth condition, viz.:

"The license should be forfeited upon proof that the licensee has joined in any conspiracy or unlawful combination in restraint of trade, as is provided for grants of coal lands in Alaska by the act of May 28, 1908."

"I will sign no bill granting a privilege of this character which does not contain the substance of these conditions. I esteem it my duty to use every endeavor to prevent this growing monopoly, the most threatening which has ever appeared, from being fastened upon the people of this nation."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Jan. 15, 1909."

NEW YORK BREAKS ALL CITY RECORDS IN MILK DRINKING

Consumption Last Year Was
Five Times That of Time
Before Dairy Law—Over
Two Million Quarts Daily.

GOOD FARM STATE

NEW YORK—"The consumption of milk in New York city has increased in undue proportion to the increase in the population," says the annual report of State Agricultural Commissioner Raymond A. Pearson, just issued.

"Over 21,000,000 40-quart cans were required to supply that city with milk in the year 1908, an average of about 2,300,000 quarts daily, which is five times the amount used in New York city when the dairy law first took effect 24 years ago."

Regarding agriculture in the state he says: "Statistics fail to demonstrate the alleged 'bad condition' much talked about during the last year. The returns to inquiries show there are 2402 unoccupied farms in New York, or about 1 per cent of the total number. Four hundred and one of these are lying unused and untilled; only 152 are reported as actually abandoned."

The report says:

"Considerable interest in our low priced farms has been shown on the part of residents outside of our state, as well as those within. The impression which has prevailed in some quarters that agriculture in New York state is deteriorating is not supported by the facts."

"New York still maintains the premier position as an all round agricultural state, leading all others in the total values of dairy products, potatoes, hay, buckwheat, and following closely upon leading states in the values of many other important crops, notably orchard and small fruits."

BOARD CONSIDERS MILITIA'S NEEDS

WASHINGTON—The national militia board consisting of Brigadier-General Henry of New York, Oran of Indiana, Boardman of Wisconsin, Drain of the district of Columbia and Graves of Alabama, has met here to discuss questions respecting the needs of the organized militia of the states and its relation to the general government.

By the latest legislation of Congress the national guard was made a second line of defense, and as such will receive greater consideration by the war department and of Congress.

PEKIN DIPLOMATS PROTEST CODE

The Action of American and
British Ministers Leads to
Strained Relations of Corps
With China's Regent.

LONDON—The relations of the diplomatic corps at Peking and the Chinese foreign board are believed by the foreign office here today to be greatly strained as the result of the protest of American Minister Rockhill and British Minister Sir J. N. Jordan against the new code regulating the diplomats' relations with Prince Chun, the regent.

It became known today that these two ministers, Rockhill and Jordan, have the support of Chevalier De Kucynski, the Austrian minister, though the latter did not join in the protest.

The other members of the diplomatic corps are in sympathy with the foreign board, but official circles here are confident that the vigorous course of England and America will force the board to yield.

A few profess to believe that Yun Shi Kai will be reinstated, but there is little chance of this, as none of the ministers at Peking have ever demanded his reinstatement.

Tells Why Mission of Tang Shao Yi Failed

TOKIO—The Hochi says the failure of Tang Shao Yi's mission to Washington and the envoy's recall to China were due to the marked anti-Japanese spirit exhibited by him in carrying on the negotiations. He ignored Japanese influence and good will in his calculations, the paper asserts.

"He also desired to conclude an alliance with America, and if possible persuade Germany to subscribe to the same in order to counteract Anglo-Japanese action in the Far East."

"China expected, even if this triple alliance failed to materialize, that the financial scheme would succeed and so strengthen China in the coming competitive struggle with Japan."

"China failed to realize the effect of hindering Japanese expansion upon American interests and how China's pro-German policy influences America's international position."

GRAIN INSPECTION BILL IS FAVORED

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on agriculture has authorized a favorable report on the McCumber bill providing for the inspection and grading of grains. Under this bill national inspection is provided for and the department of agriculture is authorized to fix definite grades.

In addition to the present laboratories there are established under the bill grain inspection offices at Portland, Me., Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Superior, Wis., Kansas City, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco.

TEXAS COAST RICH IN PRODUCTION OF MARKET OYSTERS

Season Catch Was Fifty Mil-
lion Bivalves Taken From
Carefully Culled Public
and Private Reefs.

BEDS PROTECTED

Islands, peninsulas, inlets and bays which fringe the Texas coast from Galveston bay on the northeast to Point Isabel on the southwest last season produced approximately 105,000 barrels of oysters, or about 50,000,000 oysters. The oyster dealers receive them from the boats in barrels, "shuck" them in their own establishments and ship them to the interior of the state in small wooden tubs made especially for the purpose.

The output last year, as stated, was about 105,000 barrels, says J. Simms French in the Dallas News. The total crop is each year being increased over the crop of the preceding year, and with proper care the capabilities of the Texas coast are almost without bounds.

The oyster gatherer goes to the reefs and beds to get his load. He takes one or two helpers. His boat draws from two to three feet of water and is a sailboat always, though many have auxiliary gasoline engines.

The oyster boats carry tongs to lift the oysters from the beds to the deck. These resemble two garden rakes fastened together scissors fashion. Usually two men work on a boat, one on either side, lifting the oysters and depositing them on the deck. When large piles of them have been accumulated on the deck hammers are taken and the small oysters are knocked off in piles by themselves. The large ones are then deposited in the hold of the boat for bringing to market.

The small oysters are shucked overboard and left on the reef. The process of separating the small from the large oysters is called "culling" and is a strict requirement of the law. The law is that oysters shall not be brought to market which measure in the shell less than three inches.

SERVIAN CABINET REFUSES TO STAY

BELGRADE, Serbia—The abdication of King Peter in favor of Crown Prince George was brought a step nearer today by the resignation of the Servian cabinet.

The cabinet insists that its resignation, the third within the last two weeks, be accepted without delay. It should carry out its intention, it is believed Peter will give up the crown to his son.

The cabinet's resignation is believed to be for no other purpose than to force this change. King Peter's weak policy toward Austria is again given as the cause.

TAUNTON TO ASK FOR WIDER RIVER

Business Men About to Petition Congress and Eagerly Await Action on Project for Canal to Boston.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Local business men are about to petition Congress to have the Taunton River widened and deepened so that more freighting can be carried on by water. The river was dredged last year but not enough to allow large vessels to come past Fall River. The business men are eagerly waiting further action of Congress relative to the constructing of a canal from Boston to this city.

The new proposed new water route has already been surveyed and marked out. The new waterway will not only benefit this city but will pass through the towns of Raynham and East Bridgewater. A few years ago this order was placed in the hands of Congressman Lovering who has been again asked to revive the active work in securing the much desired route. If this work is accomplished it will establish a direct water route between Boston and Fall River.

Senator Stiles of Connecticut is one of the largest abettors of the land which is wanted in Taunton for the new route. He is manager of the Stiles and Hart Brick Company which is located on the east bank of the Taunton river. The Baylis estate opposes the proposed canal because of lease for 99 years.

Domestic Briefs

RENO, Nev.—Eight trains on the Southern Pacific are blocked by floods and landslides.

WASHINGTON—An arbitration treaty has been signed by the state department with Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON—The House has granted the franking privilege to Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

NEW YORK—Four prizes of \$250 each are offered by the Aero Club of America to the pilots of the first four aeroplanes making kilometre flights this year.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has sent to the Senate the nomination of William R. Compton to be United States marshal for the western district of New York.

SALINA, Kan.—H. D. Lee, who has just retired as president of the Farmers' National Bank here, was at one time a partner with John D. Rockefeller in Ohio.

WASHINGTON—A committee of the Niagara frontier pure water conference has called on the President in the interest of putting a stop to the pollution of the Great lakes.

TRENTON, N. J.—The United States district court has sustained the conviction of the Erie Railroad Company, being engaged in interstate commerce, for not using safety appliances.

Foreign Briefs

MONTREAL—It is said here that the report that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is after the Wisconsin Central is unfounded.

LIMA, Peru—A misunderstanding between the governments of Chile and Peru over a memorial tablet has resulted in the recall of the Chilean minister.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Another evidence of the rapid westernization of the Turks is the enthusiasm over football that is being shown here and in the provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG—A rumor is current in diplomatic circles here that M. Bachmetieff, former Russian minister to Japan, has been appointed ambassador to the United States to succeed Baron Rosen, who will be transferred to Rome.

BIG STEEL MILLS TO CONSOLIDATE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Independent Steel Company has decided to locate its new plant at Fairmont, W. Va., where \$100,000 in stock has been subscribed and a free site for the plant has been donated. The company will consolidate at Fairmont its plants which are now located at Monaca and Elwood City in the Pittsburgh district, Cuyahoga Falls, O., and Chicago. The new plant will consist of a large modern blast furnace, and open hearth plant and several large rod and wire mills. The investment at Fairmont will about \$2,000,000.

POETRY WINS BOY DIPLOMATIC POST

"Chancellor of Colombian
Consulate," Just Arrived
in New York, Is Modest
About Achievement.

NEW YORK—The steamship Prinz Eitel Friedrich brought the new "Chancellor of the Colombian Consulate" here on Friday from Bogota, Colombia, S. A. His arrival marked the entry into this country of the youngest diplomat who has ever stepped on American soil. His name is Angel Maria Cespedes, and he is only 16 years old. He is the poet laureate of the republic of Colombia.

He got his diplomatic position by writing poetry. They had a poetical contest in Colombia and he won.

Senor Cespedes is a member of the order of "The Golden Violet." Senor Cespedes is modest about his youthful achievements. But he did say that he intends to take a course in the Columbia University while he is not busy with his official duties. Then, also, the young diplomat expects to attach himself officially to the Colombian legation at Washington. He says that, while he is the youngest diplomat in the world his 14-year-old brother, about to write poetry, will soon win that honor.

DISMISSAL OF MIDSHIPMEN.

WASHINGTON—The House committee on naval affairs has reported favorably a navy department bill amendment which provides that dismissal of a midshipman shall not be carried into execution until confirmed by the President.

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and
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30 inch length . \$45.00
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MERCHANT TAILORS
32 Huntington Avenue.

How a Big Sailing Fleet Is Managed

Coastwise Trade of the United States Calls Into Existence Splendidly Equipped Vessels of Modern Type.

HANDLED BY STEAM

Powerful Winches and Donkey Engines Displace the Brawny Sailor Men of Old "Wind Jammers."

MYSTIC, Conn.—It is popularly supposed that the picturesque "wind-jammer" with its billowy sails and leaning masts has been banished from the ocean, relegated to the limbo of dreams by the swift-going steamship and that the romance of the sea has followed the sailing vessel.

Yet the United States government is doing all it can to show the commercial interests that waterways, canals, river and lake transportation are indispensable. The rail does not suffice for the freight movements of the country. Business demands a return to the days of the canal, with modifications.

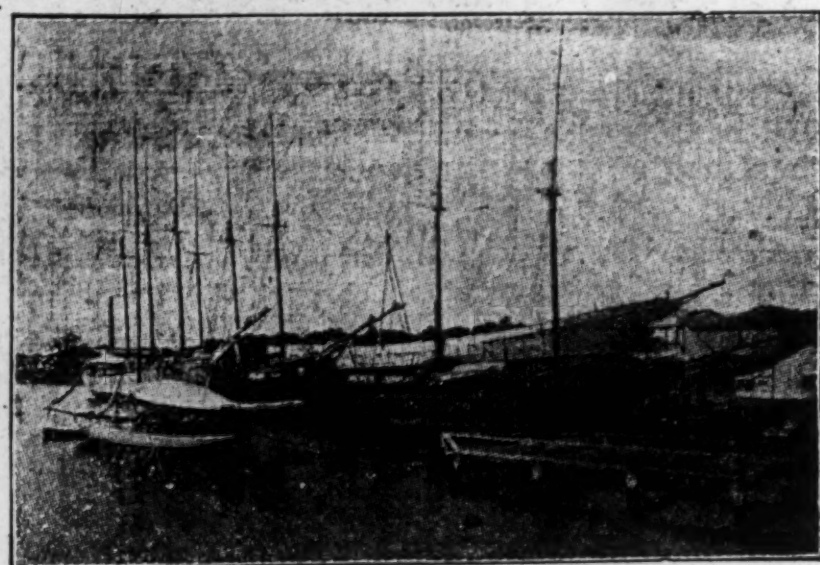
Thus the coastwise trade of the United States has called into being a sailing fleet such as would have made the old-time skippers stare with wonder. No more the jauntily garbed sailors cry "Yo-heave-ho!" as they man the capstan, or troll the sonorous sea-chantey as they reef and haul.

The steam winch and the donkey engine have replaced about two-thirds of the crew on a modern sailer, and there is no need to "lay out aloft" save upon rare occasions.

Modern devices, however, have not banished all the scenic beauty out of the sailing service. To the inland people of the United States the sea and all that pertains to it is rich with attractiveness that is ever new, and they will be interested in the growth of a sailing fleet under ultra-modern conditions.

The Gilbert Transportation company of Mystic has a fleet of sailing vessels plying between northern and southern ports and always has a new vessel on the ways to meet the requirements of the ever-growing commerce of the Atlantic seaboard.

This does not seem to bear out the supposition that sailing craft are a thing of past days. Capt. M. L. Gilbert is the head of the company; he is just turned 30 years, but has followed the sea nearly 25. As a little boy he began making voyages with his father, one of the veterans of the salt water marine, and when he was 16 the boy commanded a vessel of his own, the Addie Wessels, a 300-ton coaster plying between Rock-



MODERN SCHOONER AND YARD.

One of the Gilbert Transportation fleet towing out to sea. General view of ship yard at Mystic, Conn.

land, Me., and Norfolk, Va., with lime and stone.

When he began it was still the day of the square-rigged bark, with the crew of 25 and the hand hauling. Now seven or eight men hoist and furl the sails by machinery and an engine pumps the water for washing down the decks.

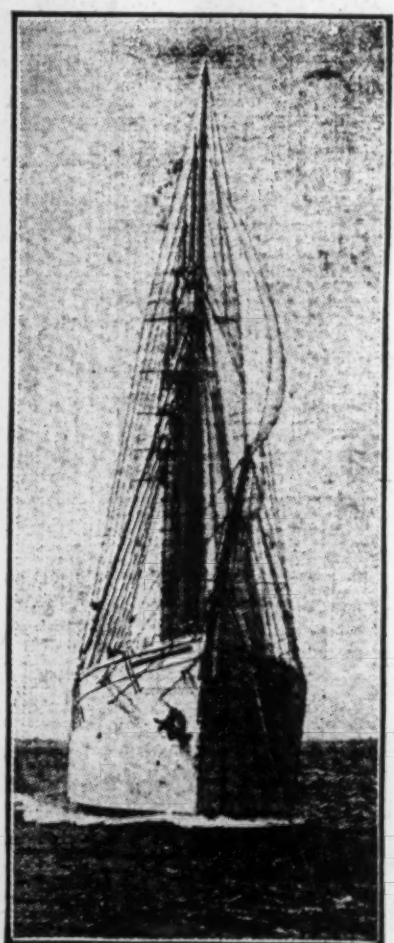
The Gilbert fleet has grown in the less than four years that it has been in existence, from six to 31 vessels, with a yard tug and five barges, two of them steam. The vessels are of about 1000 tons burden and the fleet is said to be the largest coast trading fleet in American waters.

By shrewd purchases at auction the company has been able to add valuable craft to its fleet, and in its own yard at Mystic, where a vessel is always on the ways, from \$3000 to \$10,000 is saved on each one built. Here the purchased vessels are converted to the most modern types, easy to man and sail, and economical in the size of the crews required to navigate them.

The flagship of the fleet is the Elvira Ball, a five-masted schooner, which makes five voyages a year. She is the largest single-deck vessel, but the smallest five-master afloat. A sister ship to her is building.

This transportation company has erected a building of its own during the past year, out of its surplus. This is a four-story, fireproof structure in the business district, and houses under its ample roof a variety of activities, including a kindergarten, a theater, a barber shop, sail and rigging loft, lodge room, a floor devoted to stores and another to offices.

One of the vessels of the Gilbert fleet, the Myra W. Spear, on a recent voyage to Cuba, was thrown on her beam ends in a hurricane. Just as her crew were about to cut away her masts to right her, she suddenly righted herself. Proceeding then to Baracoa, Cuba, she was caught in another blow, carried up into the flooded streets of the town, rammed



the postoffice and custom house building, partly demolishing it, then backed off and floated back to the harbor when the wind died down, with no damage but a lost rudder.

Nothing daunted, her captain sailed her home to Connecticut with coal and coconuts, and a damage bill of only \$200.

WOMEN ORGANIZE TO PROMOTE CIVIC GOOD FOR BOSTON

Municipal League's Purpose Is to Arouse Sense of Responsibility in the Workers and Housekeepers.

PLANNED YEAR AGO

Reforms Planned By New Boston Women's League

An investigation of the milk supply of the city.
Better kept and cleaner streets.
Care of prisoners discharged from jails and reformatories.
Reinforcement of the probation system in the courts.

A women's organization that purposes to educate women who have to support themselves and women who manage homes, and to bring these to a realization of their civic responsibilities and help them to assume these responsibilities, has been formed under the name of the Women's Municipal League of Boston.

It will make its bow to the public next Tuesday afternoon, when the first public meeting will be held at the home of Miss Fannie P. Mason, 211 Commonwealth avenue.

The women who are behind the project believe they have organized a body unlike any other in the country and one that is destined to do a great amount of work for women which other organizations are leaving undone.

The league which has ideals which it is intended shall be put to practical use, recently reached the position of a regularly constituted body after having undergone a full year of examination for the purpose of ascertaining if it really had a field, and if so, what it is.

The president of the Women's Municipal League of Boston is Mrs. F. James Bowler of 282 Beacon street, the sister of Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-elect of Harvard College.

The treasurer is Mrs. James J. Storrow, wife of the banker and former chairman of the Boston school board. Mrs. Henry Parkman, whose husband is a lawyer and banker, is the secretary.

Among the board of governors (not governors) are Mrs. R. M. Bradley, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, formerly a member of the school board; Miss Rose Lamb, philanthropist; Miss Fannie P. Mason, who is very wealthy; Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, prison commissioner and known as a humanitarian, and Miss Sarah P. Arnold, dean of Simmons College.

There will be no paid officers. All the work is to be by volunteers.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Nine Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty

Sheets and Pillow Cases

MADE FROM THE CELEBRATED ATLANTIC MILLS COTTON

SHEETS

54x99	Reduced from	59c each to	45c
63x99	Reduced from	67c each to	49c
63x108	Reduced from	72c each to	59c
72x99	Reduced from	73c each to	59c
72x108	Reduced from	80c each to	65c
81x99	Reduced from	81c each to	64c
81x108	Reduced from	88c each to	70c
90x99	Reduced from	90c each to	69c
90x108	Reduced from	1.00 each to	79c

PILLOW CASES

42x38 1/2	Reduced from	18c each to	14c
45x38 1/2	Reduced from	19c each to	15c

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

Smith College Notes

NORTHAMPTON.—The committee of five of the alumnae council, which consists of delegates from the Smith local clubs all over the country, met at the college this week. The committee is made up of Miss Martha Wilson, '95, of Chicago, president of the Alumnae Association; Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., '87, senior alumna trustee; Miss May Willard, '94, of Pittsburg; Miss Josephine Sanderson, '04, of Greenfield, general secretary of the Smith College Association for Christian Work, and Miss Ellen T. Emerson, '21, of Concord, Mass., secretary of the Alumnae Association. The committee conferred with the three alumnae trustees Wednesday, with the president and the student council on Thursday, and a committee of the faculty on Friday. The committee meets in January each year to confer with the president, the faculty and the undergraduates in regard to efficient lines of service open to the Alumnae Association. The conference is then reported to the whole council, and the council in June prepares recommendations to be submitted to the association at its annual meeting.

The alumnae have been represented on the board of trustees since 1889, 14 years after the college opened. Since then there have always been three alumnae on the board. They are elected for a three-year term so arranged that one new alumna member is elected each year. Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Jr., '87, of New York; Mrs. William Noyes, '81, of Boston, and Miss Laura D. Gill, '81, of Washington, D. C., are the present alumnae trustees.

Among the other trustees are the Rev. John M. Greene of Lowell, the confidential adviser of Miss Sophia Smith, founder of the college, Bishop A. H. Vinton of Springfield, the Hon. Samuel W. McCall of Winchester and the Hon. James B. Dill of New York.

DEDHAM CITIZEN HEADS DIRECTORS

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American blower company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, which will have its principal offices in Green Island, has been incorporated to manufacture blowers, ventilating fans, steam engines and pneumatic elevators. The concern was formerly operated under the laws of Michigan.

The directors are Charles P. Gifford, Dedham, Mass.; N. A. Robertson, Brooklyn; Clayton W. Old, Thomas F. Wallace, New York; Eugene V. Myers, East Orange, N. J.

"JUNIOR PROM" WEEK AT YALE

NEW HAVEN—"Junior Prom week," the biggest event of Yale's year, begins this afternoon with the first production of "The Critic" and "The Fire Eater," by the Yale Players.

"Prom" girls far and near in the fluffiest ruffles and undergarments in their swellest trimmings—to say nothing of a host of chaperones—forget classes and lectures and go the round of musicales, receptions, luncheons, dinners, cotillon, German and Tuesday night the junior promenade, which makes the occasion for all the gaiety.

The presence of the family of William H. Taft at the exercises will give them unusual prominence this year.

NEWS OF NEW ENGLAND

PRAISES LOWELL WHISTLER HOUSE

Japanese Lecturer Honors the Memory of Famous Painter for His Appreciation of Art of Mikado's Empire.

LOWELL—Whistler House is very interesting to the lovers of art, as Japanese prints have been added to the Japanese water color exhibition. The exhibition is more appreciated since Mr. Matsuki's lecture on Japanese art, wherein he spoke of the work of some of the artists, whose works are represented in this exhibit. Yoshida, whose work is shown, is specially happy in the atmospheric effects, and he has painted the favorite Mountain Fuji-Yama in its many moods, with splendid success. Mr. Matsuki grew eloquent over Fuji-Yama and the cherry blossoms of Japan. The Japanese, he said, try to enjoy life more than some other peoples. The lotus flower and its relation to Buddhism was another interesting theme treated by him. The chrysanthemum also was highly praised. Mr. Matsuki spoke at length, complimenting the Lowell people on the interest they are showing in preserving the Whistler House as an art center. As a Japanese, he said, he took deep interest in the subject because Whistler understood Japanese art better than most other artists. Also, if Whistler gained anything from Japanese art, the Japanese also owe him much, because he introduced Japanese art to his own admirers.

The change from the old classical style of Japanese painting to the modern or western method, as they call it, has been adopted only in recent years, by Japanese artists. The beginning of this came when some American artists visited Japan. Since then the pioneer Japanese artists in America have been very successful, their pictures selling readily whenever exhibited.

COUNTY BOARD ORGANIZES.

DOVER, N. H.—It is understood that the newly elected Strafford county commissioners, Mayor B. Frank Hanson of Somersworth, Walter F. Delaney of Dover and Edgar J. Ham of Rochester, have decided upon Mayor Hanson for chairman and Mr. Ham for secretary.

School Board Thanks a Generous Woman

WESTFORD, Mass.—The school board of this town has given a unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. John C. Abbott for her generosity in furnishing school children with warm soup and cocoa with their luncheons. Mrs. Abbott pays all the expenses, and the principal of the school and his assistants help the children at noon. The children served with luncheon are those brought in by barges from the farming district. They leave home early in the morning and do not get back until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The kindness of Mrs. Abbott is much appreciated by the parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are deeply interested in the welfare of all the people in the vicinity of Westford. Mr. Abbott is owner of the Abbott mills of Graniteville and Forge Village.

HOLYOKE MAKES PUBLICITY PLANS

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Plans for the construction of a new mill of large size are being made with a view to securing new industries for the city. At the next meeting of the aldermen the Holyoke Business Men's Association will be asked to cooperate with the aldermen in the plan to advertise Holyoke and secure the cooperation of the Holyoke Water Power Company in getting new concerns to locate there.

The mill plans are yet in the early stage, but one of six or seven stories planned to be subdivided so that a large number of small concerns could easily obtain room is what is advocated by the promoters, which include Aldermen John J. White, George Barnett and others.

ASK MORE POLICE FOR WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD.—A score or more of the residents of Wakefield park, the exclusive residential section of the town, have petitioned the selectmen for better police protection. There have been a number of burglaries there of late, the last being at the residence of Henry R. Arnold, where \$500 worth of silverware was stolen.

MIDDLEBORO FIREMEN ELECT.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The Firemen's Relief Association has elected the following officers: President, Charles W. Kingman; vice-president, Samuel J. Sparrow; secretary, Thomas M. Cornick; treasurer, Carlton W. Maxin. The association has over \$1000 in the treasury. The annual ball will be held Feb. 12.

REDUCED TRADE IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual report of Harbor Master Maguire for the port of Providence shows that the total receipts for the year in standard merchandise have fallen below the average, the only two articles to have an increase recorded being the oyster dealers and the handlers of Standard oil. Two million more gallons of oil came into port in 1908 than in the previous year.

The report shows that 7778 vessels of all kinds entered Providence harbor during the year, this number being 554 less than last year. Coal continues to be the leader. Lumber shows a heavy falling off. The general merchandise amounted to 379,170 tons, a falling off of 78,190 tons.

Following is a list of receipts: Coal, 1,920,637 tons; lumber, 15,383,821 feet; shingles, 1,276,000; laths, 3,945,350; brick, 2,225,000; chemicals, 10,000 tons; sand, 3244 tons; pig iron, 3831 tons; scrap iron, 545 tons; asbestos, 694 tons; gravel, 260 tons; plaster, 3220 tons; logwood, 500 tons; bone black 1374 tons; wire, 884 tons; clay, 395 tons; stone, 1625 tons; iron pipe, 3380 tons; oyster shells, 1600 tons; fire brick, 860 tons; cement, 3350 barrels; lime, 2350 barrels; turpentine, 1200 bushels; salt, 117,461 bushels; oysters, 764,629 bushels; oil, 20,070, 746 gallons.

RETAIN STATE RELATION.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—The Middleboro Fish and Game Association has elected the following officers: President, A. J. Bailey; vice president, Orville Leonard; secretary, Dr. W. C. Woodard. The association voted to continue its relations with the state association.

WHALE CAUGHT OFF CAPE COD

Captain Joshua Stickney Nickerson Harpoons a Forty-Foot Fish in the Cove at Provincetown.

PROVINCETOWN.—The whaling industry had a brief, yet lucrative, revival here Friday when a 40-foot leviathan became entangled in the fish weirs in the Cove and was gallantly harpooned by Capt. Joshua Stickney Nickerson with his old bomb lance, with half the town shouting encouragement across the harbor.

Captain Nickerson thinks he will get 30 barrels of oil and a couple hundred pounds of bone out of the monster, which will bring him \$500.

Lifesavers telephoned that there was a big whale among the weirs. Captain Stickney, as he is called, who is one of the few remaining whalers in the town, loaded up his bomb lance, and with his men pulled over to the Cove. The captain ranged up alongside, and getting the whale as he rolled over on his side, fired the lance with its harpoon line, and the body free from the wrecked weirs, but by 10 a. m. it was cleared. It proved to be the largest caught in this vicinity for several years, and Captain Stickney pronounced it of the right-whale variety.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE TO GET BIG GIFT

Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Me., is to receive a bequest of nearly \$200,000 by the terms of the will of Joseph E. Merrill of Newton, and to his native town, Yarmouth, Me., he gives his library to be added to the Merrill Memorial Library which he found. Mr. Merrill was a founder and director of the American News Company.

According to the terms of the will after the payment of an annuity to his two sisters at Portland, Me., and several minor bequests, the residue of the estate is left to Bowdoin College.

The executors are Francis Seaverns of New York; Horace S. Crowell of Falmouth and William F. Garcelon of New-



For the Everlasting Enjoyment of its Devotees, Lovers and Followers.

Twentieth Century energy has made it possible to place in the home of all kinds and conditions of men, whether inclined to enjoy the artistic beauties of MUSIC, the exhilaration of the great Bands and Orchestras of the day when performing POPULAR MUSIC, the Voices of the finest Operatic SINGERS in the world, the stories and songs of the best Vaudeville Artists, Solos of accomplished Stringed or Wind Instrument Virtuosi, or the complete rendition of such OPERAS as "Il Trovatore" and "Ernani."

At the present time one can have a selection made up of nearly 3000 RECORDS: 500 BAND and ORCHESTRA RECORDS, 250 INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS and QUARTETS, 175 RECORDS of SACRED MUSIC, 350 CONCERT SONGS, OLD TIME BALLADS, PATRIOTIC and MISCELLANEOUS SOLOS, DUETS and QUARTETS, 425 POPULAR SONGS of the DAY, 600 OPERATIC NUMBERS and 450 8-inch RECORDS.

EVERY RECORD manufactured by the VICTOR TALKING MACHINE COMPANY may be found in our stock in unlimited quantities at all times. PRICES of RECORDS from 35 cents to 87 each.

PRICES OF TALKING MACHINES as follows:

Victor Victrola XVI, mahogany or quartered oak	\$250.00
Victor Victrola XVI, Circassian walnut	250.00
Victor Victrola XX, mahogany, embellished with gold	250.00
Victor VI, mahogany, 14-karat triple gold-plated	100.00
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Victor IV, mahogany	50.00
Victor II, quartered oak	30.00
Victor I, oak	25.00
Victor O, mahogany finish	17.50
Victor Junior, oak	10.00

SOLD on the "EASY PAYMENT PLAN" if desired. Our TALKING MACHINE RECEPTION ROOMS are FREE to every one desiring to enjoy the beauties of the music given forth by the

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY
150 Tremont Street BOSTON, MASS.

CHURCH ELECTS H. H. ROGERS.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass.—Henry H. Rogers, the oil magnate, has been elected a member of the pastoral committee of the Unitarian society. Mr. Rogers is a member and a constant attendant of the church when occupying his home here.

WOMAN ON SCHOOL BOARD.

DOVER, N. H.—The members of the school committee for the present year have organized as follows: Chairman, Dr. Charles A. Fairbanks; secretary, James H. Southwick. Mrs. Ellen T. Seales is on the board for the present year.

Motor World Agog Over Big Show

EVERYTHING READY FOR OPENING OF NEW YORK AUTO SHOW

Promises to Be the Most Complete Exhibit of Motor Cars Which Has Ever Been Held in That City.

MOTOR CYCLES ALSO

NEW YORK—Madison Square Garden is now ready for the opening of the 9th national show of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, which opens this evening at 8 o'clock. For nearly a month a large force of mechanics has been at work in the concert hall basement, cafe and upper parts of the building and the big amphitheater for the reception of visitors.

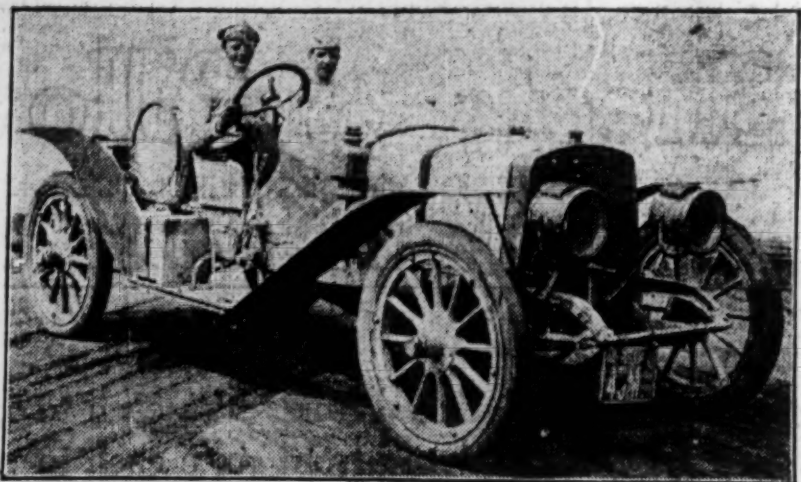
M. L. Downs, secretary of the show committee, says that seven buildings in this city were given over from basement to roof in the last few weeks in preparing decorative material for the show.

The show will as heretofore be departmentized, so that visitors may easily find those things which most interest them. The standard makes of licensed cars will be on the main floor, but there will be car exhibits also on the elevated platform, in the cafe and basement. There will be 47 exhibits of complete cars, besides 221 exhibits of accessories and parts and 26 motor cycle exhibits. The motor cycle exhibit will be the first complete one ever shown, being several times larger than that of any previous show held in the Garden.

There is one new member on the show committee this year, and a second new one prominent in connection with the work. The new member of the committee is E. P. Chalfant, the new general manager of the association, and the new man associated with the committee work is C. F. Clarkson, the new head of the association's publicity department. The others of the committee are the same as last year—Colonel George Pope, chairman; Charles Clifton and M. L. Downs.

Charles Clifton, a prominent figure in the industry, is treasurer of the George N. Pierce Co. and president of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. Col. George Pope is a landmark in the industry, having been for years the treasurer of the Pope Manufacturing Co. He has been chairman of the association show committee for three successive years. Edward P. Chalfant has been identified with the automobile industry since January, 1905, although he was previously in the tire business. He was sales manager and a director of the Waltham Manufacturing Co. until he was called to the post of general manager of the association. M. L. Downs, secretary of the committee, has been identified with the automobile industry since its inception and has been in every branch of it, even to managing some big runs. For the last five years he has been with the association and has attended to the detail work in connection with all the licensed shows.

A Record-Holding Automobile



The Lozier automobile, which broke the world's record at Brighton Beach, September, 1908.

FINE DISPLAY OF WHITE CARS

In the exhibit of the White Company at the New York show six of the new White steamers are shown, three of them being model "M" 40-horse power cars, and three model "O" 20-horse power cars.

The principal structural change in the 1909 White cars, as compared with previous models, is in the engine. In place of the Stephenson type of valve motion another standard type, the Joy valve motion has been substituted. This new construction permits of a great simplification of the engine. While the Stephenson valve motion required a number of eccentrics on the crank shaft, the Joy valve motion is driven directly from the connecting rods. The number of parts is reduced almost to half of those formerly used, considerable weight is saved, all eccentrics are done away with and the cylinders are brought close together, permitting the use of a short one-piece crank shaft with but two main bearings. The pumps are driven from the valve mechanism, and, in this respect as well, the engine construction is simplified. Piston valves are used for both high and low-pressure cylinders, whereas in former models a piston valve was used only on the high-pressure cylinders. The engine, for the first time, is fitted with relief valves which allow the water to escape rapidly from the cylinders when starting "cold."

PIERCE-ARROW VERY POPULAR

There are so many things to be said about the excellence of the Pierce Arrow car that space forbids the exploitation of all its merits. A noticeable feature shown in the new town cars is the luxurious and exquisite effects in the upholstery. French whipcord in a variety of strong and delicate colorings makes the interior of these popular cars very interesting and goes far to add to their attractiveness. The Pierce Arrow cars are very popular and deservedly so.

WHITE ATTENDANT AT NEW YORK.

J. C. Hathaway will be one of the New England representatives in attendance on the White exhibit at the New York automobile show.

NEW MODELS ARE BEAUTIFUL CARS

Some 17 years ago in Chicopee Falls, Mass., was turned out the pioneer Stevens Duryea car. Each year since then the company has been manufacturing automobiles, changing the type from year to year as experience showed means of making improvements in the motor and other parts as adapted to road locomotion. Gradually the power plant was enlarged and the size of the car grew accordingly, but in all the models certain features peculiar to Stevens Duryea construction, adopted after countless miles of trials, were retained. Thus the company was one of the first to put out a high-class, four-cylinder car, and in due time it became the pioneer with the six-cylinder motor.

In the cars which have been constructed for the coming season, Stevens Duryea principles have been refined, but not departed from, and in the opinion of J. W. Bowman, the Boston agent, in the two 1909 models, the model X, with a four-cylinder motor, and the model Y with a six-cylinder motor, the manufacturers have done a little better than ever before. Each car is adapted to certain kinds of work, it being now generally recognized that the four-cylinder has a place of its own in automobilism.

Auto Notes

The latest addition to the Rambler sales force is S. A. Foster, who until recently has been the assistant sales manager of the Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation, located at the factory at New Britain, Conn. Mr. Foster will commence his duties with Thomas B. Jeffery & Co. at once. C. P. Rockwell, manager of the New England branch, announces that a complete line of Ramblers will be on exhibition at their New York branch, 32 West 62nd street, during the Madison Square Garden automobile show, Jan. 16 to 23. Mr. Rockwell will be in attendance at the Rambler exhibit during the week and will be assisted by B. A. Robinson and S. A. Foster, also of the New England branch.

Messrs. Whitten and Gilmore leave Saturday for New York, where they will be in attendance at Madison Square Garden during the entire week, looking after the interests of the Thomas car.

WINTON BELIEVES IN GIVING LARGER PRIZES FOR RUNS

Does Not Think Money Now Offered Is Enough to Call Out the Best Efforts From Those Interested.

OUTLINES PLANS

Believing that the present method of running automobile races is not what it should be, Alexander Winton, president of the Winton Motor Carriage Company, proposed a contest on a new plan whereby the winners will divide \$30,000 in cash. The plan is as follows:

Entrance fee—Any manufacturer who desires to have his product represented in the contest shall pay an entrance fee of \$2000, payment of which secures him the right to have any or all of his cars of current model entered as hereinafter provided for. Require payment of this fee six months before the start of the contest, so that the manufacturer may have the opportunity to advertise that his cars are eligible to compete.

Prize money—Pool the entrance fees and divide the total into three classes. Thus if 16 manufacturers enter the contest, fees will amount to \$32,000. Classify the cars into three divisions: (1) Cars costing \$4000 or more. (2) Cars costing between \$2500 and \$3999. (3) Cars costing less than \$2500. Provide three prizes for each division, so that the best car in each division will win \$5000, the second car \$3000, and the third car \$2000. Pay prizes to the winners in cash or plate, as the winner in each case may elect.

Conditions—But let it be understood that this is not a contest of manufacturers. Let the rules specify explicitly that while all cars made by the manufacturers who pay the entrance fee are eligible to compete, no car may start except under the following conditions:

1—Individual entries must be made two months before the start of the contest.

2—No car shall be eligible to start except it be driven by its owner or his employed chauffeur. In case the chauffeur drives, it must be shown that he has been continuously in the employ of this particular owner at least three months before the start of the contest, and that he has not, within six months of the date of the start, been in the employ of the manufacturer of the car or of any agent selling that particular make.

3—No car shall be eligible to start unless its maker shall have paid the \$2000 entrance fee.

4—No car shall be eligible to start unless it shall be shown that it has been in the possession of its present owner three months prior to the start of the contest, or shall have made a mileage of 3000 miles in the service of its present owner, and that it has not been overhauled within or since the three months or 3000-mile period.

5—No car shall be eligible to start unless the owner at the time of making entry pays a fee of \$200, which fee shall be used by the managing association toward the expenses of the contest.

Purpose—The purpose of these provisions is clearly to make the contest one in which individual owners alone compete, to eliminate the possibility of factory experts participating in the role of employed chauffeurs, to make sure that the cars have actually seen road service and are not fresh from the factory, and to close entries sufficiently early that the managing association may make adequate provisions for officials, garaging, hotel accommodations, etc. The payment of the \$200 fee both provides for the expenses of the association and tends to keep the number of starters within reasonable limits.

Permit each owner upon paying his entry fee to nominate one observer, who, however, shall not be allowed at any time during the run to ride in the car of the nominator, in any car entered from the nominator's city, or in

PIERCE

THE FINEST LINE IN THE WORLD

ENCLOSED CARS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES



4-Cylinder Landau Pierce

6-Cylinder Brougham Pierce

BOSTON'S NEW OPERA HOUSE Is no more replete in Elegance, Comfort, Beauty and Stability than

Pierce Arrow Enclosed Cars

PIERCE ARROW Broughams and Landauettes have all the smartness of a well-appointed carriage, the perfect service that comes from the PIERCE engine and the freedom from repairs and other annoyances which is characteristic of all PIERCE CARS.

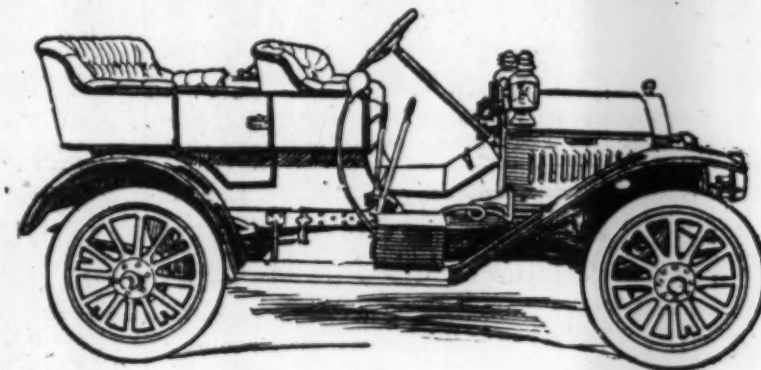
We Display a Complete Line of Pierce-Arrow Cars at the Madison Square Garden Auto Show This Week

J. W. Maguire Co., 743-745 Boylston St.

Agents for Eastern Massachusetts, Worcester County and New Hampshire and Vermont

THE \$1,200 OLDSMOBILE.

BEHOLD IT IN ITS STRENGTH AND BEAUTY AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!



22 H. P. Four Cylinder

Complete Equipment, with Magneto, Michelin Tires, Gas Generator and Gas Lamps, Oil Lamps, Horn and Full Set of Tools. Sample Car will arrive Tuesday, and be in Our Salesroom until Jan. 30, when it will be sent to Washington. Only a limited number allotted to Boston. All interested should call and book their orders for deliveries.

ALGONQUIN MOTOR CAR CO., 97 Mass. Ave., Boston

15-30 H. P.

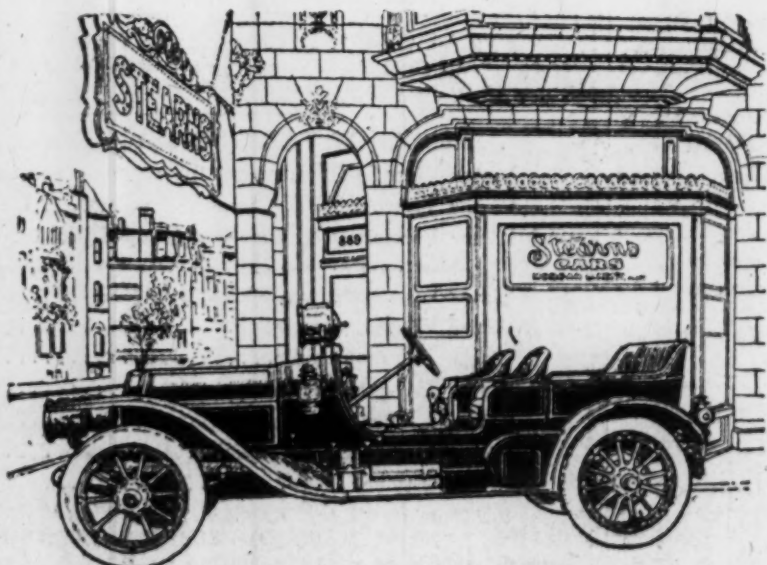
The Ideal Town Car

Stearns

Best STOCK Car of the World

30-60 H. P.

The Ideal Touring Car



45-90 H. P. 6-CYL. STEARNS RUNABOUT

1909 Car Has Arrived

ARRANGE FOR A DEMONSTRATION

MORGAN B. KENT, 889 Boylston St., Boston
TELEPHONE 534 BACK BAY

Stevens-Duryea 1909 Motor Cars

EXHIBITED AT

Madison Square Garden, New York
January 16 to 23

Also at 911 Boylston St., Boston
The Entire Week

Call and Examine Them. Bring an Expert
We Invite Inspection

The J. W. BOWMAN CO. 911 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

LOZIER

The question of upkeep is a point that probably concerns the user of a car more than does first cost. We are prepared to demonstrate that Lozier Cars are cheaper to run than any other car of equal horsepower.

Six Cylinder, 50 H. P. Touring Car	\$6000
45 H. P. Touring Car	\$5000
45 H. P. Limousine	\$6000
45 H. P. Toy Tonneau Car	\$5000

H. C. & C. D. CASTLE, INC.,
893 BOYLSTON ST.,

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The Monitor Grows Better Every Day

RAILROAD BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA ASKS NEW POWER

State Commission Modeled After Massachusetts' Plan Would Prevent Overcapitalization.

PROVES A SUCCESS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania state railroad commission, which is patterned after the Massachusetts commission, in its report to Governor Stuart covering the first year of its existence, expresses the confident belief that it has already proved its usefulness.

Although clothed with only inquisitorial and recommendatory powers, the commission reports that its "recommendations have been met with quite prompt acquiescence, and, in numerous cases, hearty commendation has been expressed to the commission for its labors and conclusions."

Notwithstanding the fact that the act creating it grew out of a somewhat intemperate popular agitation against the railroads, the commission reports that it has "endeavored to avoid making a vain or provoking display of powers which have been conferred upon it, and its policy has been, and still is, to proceed slowly and conservatively in the belief that thus it will in the end more surely conserve and protect the rights of the public, and those vested interests which are lawfully held and managed."

The most important recommendation of the commission is that it be given authority to prevent the overcapitalization or watering of stocks of railroads, express companies, electric railways and telegraph and telephone companies. The state now exercises no restraint over corporations as to their increasing their capital stock or debt. The commission asks for the enactment of a law prohibiting such increase without sufficient notice to permit of inquiry by the commission into the merits of the proposed increase, and to interpose in event of disapproval of the plan.

The commission also asks authority to recommend the protection or abolition of grade crossings.

The commission finds that 1400 corporations are subject to its authority. Complaints heard and adjusted during the year related to a great variety of subjects, including claims for overcharge in freight and for property lost in transit, demands for increased passenger service, additional train stops, station facilities and charges of discrimination in rates and shipping facilities.

The commission is composed of former United States Judge Nathaniel Ewing, president; Charles N. Mann and John Y. Boyd.

The commission recognizes the value of publicity in the work it is called upon to do, the report stating:

"We do not hesitate to say that our experience has already shown that valuable service can be rendered to the people of the commonwealth by such a commission through the power of publicity, and if in addition to that power public opinion favorable to the attitude of the commission in matters which they may be called upon to adjudicate can be enlisted, the benefit to be secured to our people will be surprisingly great. The most useful public service commissions, so far as their records have been made, have been those which have recognized proper publicity concerning the actual workings and operations of common carriers in their various relations to the business of the people as essential to their success.

"The commission is glad to report that the public has been quick to recognize that there has now been created for them a tribunal before which a large number of cases which heretofore involved the slow moving machinery of the courts and the expense connected with court procedure can be readily heard without expense to the claimant. The ready acceptance by the people of the state of this function of the commission has already been sufficiently general to demonstrate the wisdom of the creation of such a body, and the actual results already accomplished warrant the prediction of far-reaching benefit when the time necessary for thorough organization and adaptation shall have brought about full recognition of the possibilities of this method of regulation, and also brought about the active cooperation of all those persons and corporations who are concerned with the work of the commission."

FIND PHOSPHATE BEDS IN PACIFIC

It was thought a few years ago that all the phosphate and guano beds of the Pacific islands, after yielding millions of dollars' worth of fertilizers, were at length exhausted. This view has been changed by new discoveries.

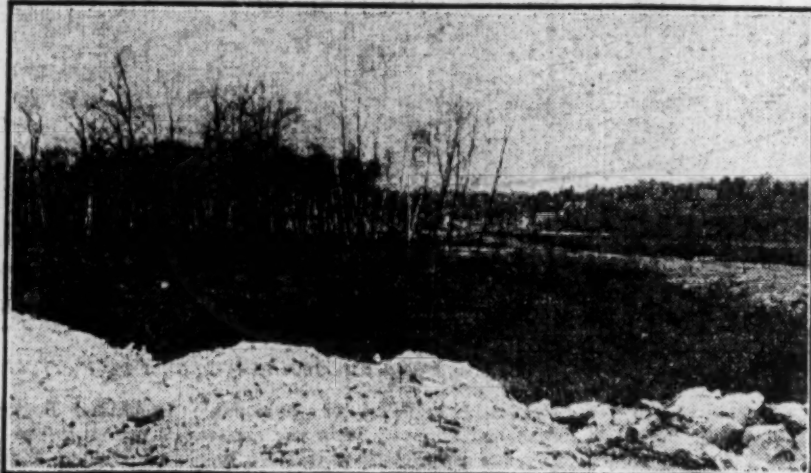
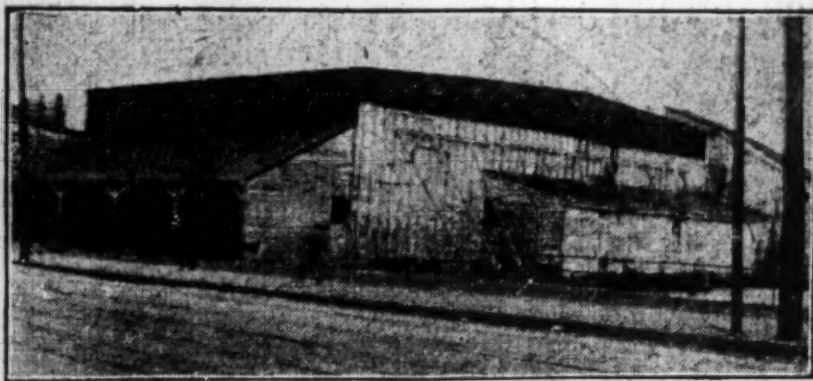
The largest phosphate industry that the Pacific ever saw is now in progress on two neighboring islands, the German island of Nauru, the most southern atoll of the Marshall group, and the British island of Banaba, says the New York Sun. Hundreds of islanders as well as Chinese and Japanese laborers are working in the phosphate diggings, and though the industry is still very young, it is yielding over 1000 tons of prepared phosphates a year. The yield is increasing as fast as improvements are made in mining the rock and in facilities for shipping it.

Melrose to Beautify City With Park

Proposition Is Made to Clear Unsightly Ground on Borders of Ell Pond for Breathing Spot for People.

TAKE ACTION SOON

Estimates will soon be received by the Melrose city government from property holders about the north, east and westerly shores of Ell pond for the taking



PROPOSED PARK AND GROUND AS IT LOOKS NOW.

Ice-house and dumping ground in Melrose which are likely soon to be supplanted by a beautiful park. The tract of ground borders on Ell pond, and is practically in the center of the city.

of icehouses and land to be made into a park, which, when completed, promises to be one of the most attractive in suburban Boston.

On the easterly shores of the pond there are present two large icehouses owned by the Fells Ice Company, which the city proposes taking and demolishing.

using the land upon which the houses stand for park purposes. On the westerly side is another large house owned by the Heath estate, also which the city proposes taking.

North of the pond is a large tract of land containing upward of a dozen acres. Most of this is already owned

by the city and the new Lynn-Fells way metropolitan boulevard runs through the property. The city will make a baseball park out of part of this section, while beautiful walks and bridge paths will be laid out, shrubbery and gardens planted and a public playground for the children established.

It is estimated that the cost of the improvements about the pond will call for an outlay of approximately \$100,000. It is probable that the matter will be put before the people for a vote of the citizens through a referendum clause in the city charter. The city has no central recreation spot, however, the Common and Pine Banks park being at the extreme easterly and southerly end of the city respectively, and the citizens are clamoring for a centrally located recreation spot.

Attention was first called to beautifying the shores of Ell pond by ex-Mayor Levi S. Gould as far back as 1900. Not until the boulevard was constructed did the city purchase the land north of the pond and this year Mayor Moore is actively advocating the completion of the project with the demolition of the unsightly icehouses.

A special committee of the board of aldermen is soon to be appointed to obtain estimates on the proposed improvements.

JERSEY CITY WINS OVER PHILADELPHIA IN FREIGHT RIVALRY

Latter City Loses Chance to Send Cement to Panama Because Former Gets Better Railroad Rate.

USE FEDERAL SHIPS

WASHINGTON—Railroad discrimination against Philadelphia has probably made it impossible that any shipments of cement to the isthmus of Panama be made through the port of Philadelphia.

The Panama canal commission expects now to transport all the cement in the four ships owned by the Panama Railroad Company, and to make all shipments from Jersey City.

The contract made with the cement manufacturers calls for the delivery of the cement at Jersey City, with a saving clause inserted that the government at its own option may accept delivery at the cement works.

This clause was inserted so as to leave the government an opportunity to call for bids for transportation, in case its own facilities should prove inadequate. It is the belief of the commission that they will be able to handle all the cement shipments in government ships.

When this contract was made both the representatives of the government and the cement manufacturers were compelled to deal with existing conditions.

The rate to Jersey City was 80 cents, while to Philadelphia, a shorter haul, the rate is \$1.35 a ton.

Now was this all. The railroads promise quicker and more direct delivery at Jersey City than they are willing to promise at Philadelphia. A circumstance which had its weight with the government was that the railroads agree to run cars loaded with cement direct to the wharves, without running them first into a freight yard to be lost and delayed in sorting.

TEACH THE HEART, URGES SCULPTOR

I had (at Florence) one memorable conversation with the distinguished American sculptor, Hiram Powers, in which he expressed his firm conviction that "the great need of our country was more education of the heart," says a writer in "Autobiographical Recollections."

"Educate the hearts of the people," said he.

"Give in your school rewards to the good boys, not to the smart ones."

"God gives the intellect—the boy should not be rewarded for that."

"The great danger of our country is from its smart men. Educate the heart. Let us have good men."

These were the words of that old man eloquent, with an eye like an eagle's and a face full of sunshine.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS ELECT. PEORIA, Ill.—The National League of Commission Merchants has elected the following officers: President, A. D. Gail of Buffalo; vice-president, A. Warren Patch of Boston; secretary, P. M. Kiely of St. Louis; treasurer, C. C. Vall of Columbus.

AT THE THEATERS

HOLLIS STREET, "Jack Straw."

COLONIAL, "Polly of the Circus."

MAJESTIC, "Girls."

PARK, "Hook of Holland."

TREMONT, "Follies of 1908."

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

GLOBE, Dockstader's Minstrels.

KEITH'S, Vaudeville.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

BOSTON, Variety.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

SATURDAY.

Symphony Hall, 8 p. m.—Twelfth concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.

SUNDAY.

Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m.—"The Crusaders" and "Barbara Frietchie," People's Choral Union of Boston, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Second Chamber Concert, The Adamowski Trio, assisted by Miss Emma Buttrick Noyes, soprano.

AUTO-BALLOON LATEST AIR TYPE

French Inventor Expects Small Dirigible, Costing Less Than Motor Cars, Will Be Very Popular.

After aerial warships, rigid Zeppelins, and big steerable, a new species of airship has made its appearance and is called the auto-balloon. The inventor, or, at least, the chief promoter, of this new aerial conveyance is Comte Henry de la Vaux, who believes that the time is not far distant when everybody almost will have one.

The auto-balloon is to the steerable what a motor boat is to a big pleasure yacht. It is a small, light, cigar-shaped balloon, from 18,000 to 24,000 cubic feet capacity, with a motor and propeller, and accommodation for one or two passengers. It can carry enough petrol for a voyage of four or five hours, but its chief advantage is that it has no interior frame whatever to keep it semi-rigid, so that it can be as easily handled, packed up and transported on a wagon or by train as a small spherical balloon, says the London Times.

The cost of such a balloon is much below that of an average automobile, and the pleasure, not to speak of the utility, to be derived from it is very great.

So thoroughly convinced is Comte Henry de la Vaux of the future utility and popularity of these motor balloons that he has helped to found a company for aerial transport and navigation, which has collected a good amount of capital for the construction of these balloons.

FRANK FOR PRESIDENTS' WIDOWS. WASHINGTON—By unanimous vote the House of Representatives has granted the franking privileges to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PACIFIC BASE TO BE AT HONGKONG

Increasing the Garrison at That Place Is a Strong Indication That the Changes Will Be Brought About.

CRUX OF SITUATION

LONDON.—Lord Stratheona having written to the London Morning Post respecting its allegations regarding the meager garrison and neglected state of Esquimaux, and calling attention to the answers to Ralph Smith's questions in the Dominion House of Commons on Jan. 15, 1908, the Post declares that Sir Frederick Burton's replies practically endorse all its statements.

The Morning Post notes from these answers the significant feature that the responsibility for the under-garrisoning of Esquimaux is shifted from the Canadian militia department to the British war office, which, however, is in close communication with Sir Frederick Burton.

"The crux of the situation," it says, "is in effect the complete uncertainty which still characterizes the whole direction likely to be taken by developments on the Pacific. At present the authorities are engaged in watching these developments, the utmost deliberation being exercised prior to a definitive choice of a permanent British military base on the Pacific."

"Latterly the garrison of Hongkong has been increased, and it has appeared to careful observers as though the army council had definitely decided to make this the Pacific base. Its choice may doubtless be criticized on strategical grounds, but such arguments do not affect the present issue. Should the army council in conference with the defense committee decide on development farther afield in the Pacific, doubtless this decision will be arrived at in view of the defense of the empire as a whole."

MORNING IS BEST TO WIND WATCH

"Men would give up the habit of winding their watches at bedtime," said the chief repairer at one of the largest stores in New York, "if they would ask themselves seriously why they choose that hour. A watch is like its owner in needing to be fortified in the morning for its best work. The winding process fortifies it. It is strongest when fresh wound, says the New York Herald."

It would almost have taken care of itself through the night, when it rested quietly in one position. In the morning it needs the hearty breakfast of a good winding to enable it to start out strong.

REVIVE PENSION QUESTION.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on pensions is again called upon to consider a measure granting a wid-w's pension in excess of \$50 a month, Senator Hale having introduced a bill to grant the widow of Rear Admiral Crowninshield \$100 a month.

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ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX FRENCH

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These Waists Are Made from fine French Marquisesettes; also in beautiful combinations of Real Irish Insertions and Medallions with Cluny lace, and hand embroidered Nets with Real Irish and Cluny Lace Trimmings; some having touches of colored embroideries. Included are about forty-five of the most beautiful of the new waists—Marquiesette and Valenciennes Waists, considered the most effective of all waists brought out for Spring. There are also about twenty all black embroidered Net Waists.

These Waists Were Purchased from an importer who furnishes Chandler & Co. with some of their very finest models, and the fact that there are only one or two of a pattern, and the impossibility of duplicating them, accounts for the low price at which they are offered.

Waists of This Character are indispensable, as they are appropriate for wear at nearly all occasions. When it is considered that there are not many even of the exclusive specialty houses in this country that can display such an assortment of the very highest class waists, even at full price, the importance of this offering is made two-fold.

NOTE—The Finest, Most Effective and Most Elaborate Designs in waists come from France, and these in conception, detail and pattern represent the highest art and skill in waist designing. With the possible exception of the complete Real Irish Lace Waists, they are the finest to be found at any price.

Rough Shantung Silks

Value 1.00
Price 58c Yard

In a carefully selected and complete range of colors, including Navy, Canard, Copenhagen, Paon, Old Blue, Light Blue, Golden Brown, Tobacco Brown, Tan, Champagne, Gray, Reseda, Myrtle, Pink, White and Black.

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OF GENUINELY FINE

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Mason & Hamlin

And Other Well Known Pianos

The offering includes Grands and Uprights, and also a fine collection of standard INNER-PLAYER PIANOS that are guaranteed as good as new

Price Reductions will afford a \$75.00 to \$150.00 according to particular instrument selected and length of time used

Each Instrument Fully Guaranteed as to Condition and Future Performance

A Good Second Hand Cabinet \$100.00
Piano Player, Walnut Case, at

CONVENIENT TERMS OF PAYMENT MAY BE ARRANGED.

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Have you ever considered the telephone requirements of your business—whether they are fully supplied, and, if so, whether most advantageously and economically?

If you have not, let us send an expert to make a survey for you.

This survey will cost you nothing and may save you money by suggesting a rearrangement of your service that will be greatly to your advantage.

Call at the Commercial Department, 119 Milk Street, Boston, street floor, or telephone "Fort Hill 7600," stating your desires and making an appointment for a call from a Contract Agent.

N. B. If you act at once, and any changes are made, such changes may be listed in the forthcoming edition of the Telephone Directory, Boston Division. Forms now closing.



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Arise, Shine, for Thy Light Is Come 45c net
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CONCERTS.

JORDAN HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 20, at 3

Germaine Schnitzer
PIANO RECITAL

Tickets \$1.50, \$1 and 50c, at Symphony Hall
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 27, at 8:15.

VIOLIN Recital by Richard
CZERWONKY

STEINERT HALL.
Tickets 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, at the Hall.

Second Sonata Recital
(Piano and Violin.)
MR. and MRS.

DAVID MANNES
STEINERT HALL.
FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 8:15 P. M.
Single Tickets \$1.00, \$1.50, now on sale.

USERS OF CEMENT CONSIDER IT BEST FIRE INSURANCE

National Association, in Session at Cleveland, Hears Year of Progress Reviewed by Pres. R. L. Humphreys.

WORK OF EDUCATION

CLEVELAND, O.—The fifth annual mid-winter convention of the National Association of Cement Users held in Cleveland this week ends tonight. The 100 delegates represent practically every section of the country and Canada and comprise some of the foremost engineers and contractors specially interested in the application of cement as a building material in this country.

The work of this association is almost altogether educational, its prime purpose being to keep abreast of progress in this line by means of annual conventions, in which papers on various pertinent subjects, reports of special investigating committees, and discussions given and an extensive exhibition of products and appliances to accumulate and assimilate the most advanced experience of the whole continent.

Its work naturally is largely corrective—to catch up erroneous methods and to administer a healthy conservatism. The work is also somewhat inspirational to return the members to their respective fields imbued anew with faith in the present possibilities and wonderful future of this new building material which may eliminate fire-loss and furnish structures for every purpose as everlasting as the hills themselves.

The president, Richard L. Humphreys, the United States government expert in charge of the government experimental laboratories at St. Louis, in his address said:

"We find ourselves stronger and far better organized than at any time in our history. This has been a year of decided development and much progress."

"With the destruction of our forests this country is turning to concrete as a desirable substitute and this is fortunate."

"The report of the committee on insurance rates seems almost like an endorsement of this material for building construction, particularly as it relates to structures having a high resistance to fire. These rates indicate clearly that buildings of this class are being looked upon with increasing favor. The owners of many buildings have reported that they did not deem it necessary to carry insurance, because of the fire resistive qualities of the material."

FILE PETITIONS AT STATE HOUSE

Legislation Wanted Allowing New Haven Road to Hold Stock in Berkshire Street Railway Company.

Few petitions for legislation have thus far been filed at the State House with the clerks of the Senate and House.

Following are the House petitions: Of Frank H. Wright, to authorize the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to acquire and hold the stock of the Berkshire Street Railway Company.

Of Dennis D. Driscoll, that persons employed under the civil service rules, who are removed, suspended, lowered or transferred, shall have a right of appeal to the state board of arbitration and conciliation, if dissatisfied with the decision made after the public hearing now provided by law.

Of the Home Rule Association, for the creation of a board of estimate and apportionment for the city of Boston, to consist of the mayor, corporation counsel, chairman of the board of aldermen and president of the common council.

Of J. A. Barton for the establishment of a fish cultural station.

Of Representative Hayes of Boston, for direct nominations of candidates for the school committee in the city of Boston.

Of the same petitioner, for the construction by the Boston transit commission of a tunnel from the elevated station at Sullivan square to the North station.

ALDRICH REVEALS MONETARY PLANS

WASHINGTON—Senator Aldrich's attitude on the postal savings bank bill has become known. He is opposed to its passage at this time. He is a believer in a central bank of issue, and the monetary commission is expected to report for such a bank. Senator Aldrich would have the postal savings system an adjunct to the central bank, and thinks it would be better if the postal savings measures were laid by until the monetary commission plans could be worked out.

If the postal savings bill goes through he wants it greatly modified, so that it will harmonize with the proposed banking system with a central bank at its head.

RIO JANEIRO DISORDERS END.
RIO JANEIRO—The trouble growing out of the popular demonstration against the American-Canadian Street Car Company because of its refusal to reduce fares and change routes has practically ended.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES TO SAVE CASH AND ECONOMIZE ENERGY

Ash Sifters and Moth Traps, Smokeless Ranges and Mechanical Razors Are Already Here, and a Wireless Telephone Is in Prospect for Every Navigator

Electrical Inventions That Make Life Easier

Incandescent lamps which give more light with less current.
An ash sifter that will save over a ton of coal a year.
Cheap and easy wireless telephony.

Cooking range that will do everything for 18 cents a day.

A trap that will lure destroying tree moths from half a mile away.

A scrubber that will clean ships' bottoms at a trifling cost.

A razor that will shave by simply turning the button.

A writer who has a turn for research and who is a close observer of modern progress in mechanics has enumerated and described some of the many electrical devices which have been invented recently and which have gone far toward making life, in its lesser details, more easy for humanity.

A large business has recently grown up in improved forms of incandescent lamps, which, while giving light at greatly enhanced efficiency, consume less current than the older types.

An electrical ash sifter has been designed to save the leak in coal and cinders thrown out with the ashes in household practice. The machine is simply constructed, being built on the revolving screen principle. Into the hopper of the outfit the ashes are dumped.

The cinders fall into a bin and a can receives the waste. It is estimated that in an ordinary household from a ton to a ton and a half of coal can be thus recovered from the ashes in a year.

While recent progress in radio-telephony—the transmission of telephone talk without wires—has been comparatively slow, there is promise of steady development in some recent tests in Europe.

The French navy authorities have reported very satisfactory results in talking from the Eiffel tower in Paris to Dieppe, 93 miles. The British admiralty, experimenting between Portsmouth and ships in the English channel, found wireless conversation quite distinct at a distance of 60 miles.

The apparatus used for this purpose is being continually simplified, and it bids fair soon to be applicable to a large number of vessels which cannot afford to carry a Morse operator, and whose necessity of wireless telephone conversation will be met by a system effective up to 100 miles.

Electric cooking, hitherto more or less of a luxury, is being brought by improved apparatus and reduction in the price of current within the reach of the ordinary householder.

One of these writes enthusiastically of the results by the employment in his own kitchen of an electric oven, a grill,

an egg poacher, a toaster, and a 6½-inch hot plate.

The cost of the current used in running the whole of the outfit for eight days was \$8.32, or \$1.04 per day; or 18 cents per day, or 2 cents per hour, for each grill, boiling plate and oven in use.

The flavor of meat electrically cooked is said to excel that of meat treated by any other method.

For the caterpillar plague which is having such a disastrous effect on many of the forests of this country, a remedy is suggested by the action of the municipal authorities of a German town. The brown nun moths had been ravaging the trees of the valley in which the town is situated, and many of the densely planted sections were threatened with destruction.

An electric light trap was constructed. Lights of high power were fixed in position, and behind them, put over a deep receptacle and large exhaust fans, were two powerful reflectors. The whole was installed on the top of the municipal electric plant building.

At night two great streams of light are thrown from the reflectors on the woods on the sides of the mountain half a mile away. The moths, drawn by the shining radiance, come fluttering in myriads along the broad lanes of light.

As they reach the reflectors they are caught by the swirl of the exhaust fans and carried down on the grip of the current of air to the receptacle below. It is said that on the first night the trap was put in operation three tons of moths were caught.

All sorts of devices have been invented to enable a ship's fouled bottom to be cleaned without the necessity for docking.

Electric magnets mounted on the brush battens hold the bristles firmly against the iron or steel hull of the ship, while the "mat" or gang or brushes, is being dragged over the surface.

This powerful abrader is drawn backward and forward across the bottom of the hull by a steam winch, scraping off the shells and marine growths adhering.

By this method a few men from the ship's crew can clean a 4000-ton ship's hull in eight hours at a cost of \$100, including labor, current, and power; and it is claimed that it enables an 18,000-ton battleship to be so cleaned in twelve hours that the hull, when examined in dry dock, will be entirely free from marine growths.

The latest thing in a man's dressing kit is the electric razor. The stationary part of this device is simply an ordinary safety razor, consisting of a handle, a blade, and a blade holder, attached directly to the spiral shaft of a vibrator. Running up the handle of the razor is a rotary eccentric, which twists the blade around at any desired speed.

The faster the blades are operated the closer the shave, but for the ordinary shave it is necessary to pass the blade but once over the face. The blade is 1½ inches long and ¾ of an inch wide, and the outfit complete weighs three and one-half ounces.

POLICE TO ENFORCE MONEY LENDER LAW

(Continued From Page One.)

sary for these dealers to get a license from the police commissioner and to be subject to such rules and regulations as he may provide. This act has been held to be constitutional by the Massachusetts supreme court.

The new regulations under which money lenders are licensed provide: New licenses will be granted yearly on Sept. 1, on payment of a \$50 fee and placing a bond with the city for \$500. The rates of interest prescribed are: On loans not exceeding \$50, 36 per cent per annum; on loans over \$50 to and including \$200, 30 per cent per annum.

When the loan is made the lender must give the borrower free of charge a ticket of a form approved by Commissioner O'Meara, stating in plain English language the nature of the loan, names of persons involved, property, mortgages or wages assigned, date debt is to become due and rate of interest to be charged.

Each payment must be indorsed upon the back of the ticket and a statement made whether it is interest or payment on principal; it must also state amount paid and amount still due. In case the ticket is lost, the lender must give the borrower a copy of it free of charge.

No assignment of wages to secure a loan is valid unless it has been attested by the borrower's employer and his wife, if he is a married man. It must also be recorded with the city or town clerk in the place where he lives.

Every licensee must keep a book with the actual transaction of each person recorded. He must also send a written memorandum to the chief inspector of police on the first day of each month of all loans made, names of persons and amount of security taken and all loans paid off, all mortgages and assignments released and all foreclosed for the month.

Violation of the ordinance may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$300, or imprisonment in the workhouse for a period not exceeding 60 days, or both.

Commissioner O'Meara has authority at all times to revoke licenses. In a file will be kept a record of every complaint against a loan dealer. If they accumulate his license will be in danger. It will be the policy of the police to try and decrease rather than increase the number of loan dealers in Boston.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT IN ARIZONA

(Continued From Page Two.)

encroaching on the river valley, leaving an opening about a mile wide. The type of work selected was one that has been in successful operation for many years in India and Egypt under practically identical conditions with those presented in Yuma valley.

"Three concrete core walls 4800 feet in length and 57 and 93 feet apart extend from bluff to bluff. The crest wall with a maximum height of 19 feet above the bed of the stream, rests upon a row of 6-inch steel piling from 12 to 20 feet in length. The dam is 4800 feet long between abutments, 19 feet high in the river channel, and 226 feet in width up and down stream."

The dam will raise the water about 10 feet, backing it up stream nearly 10 miles and forming a settling basin covering approximately eight square miles. At the west end of the weir, constructed in solid granite rock and excavated to the depth of low water in the river, is a sluiceway 116 feet wide. At the east end the sluiceway, also in granite, is only 40 feet wide.

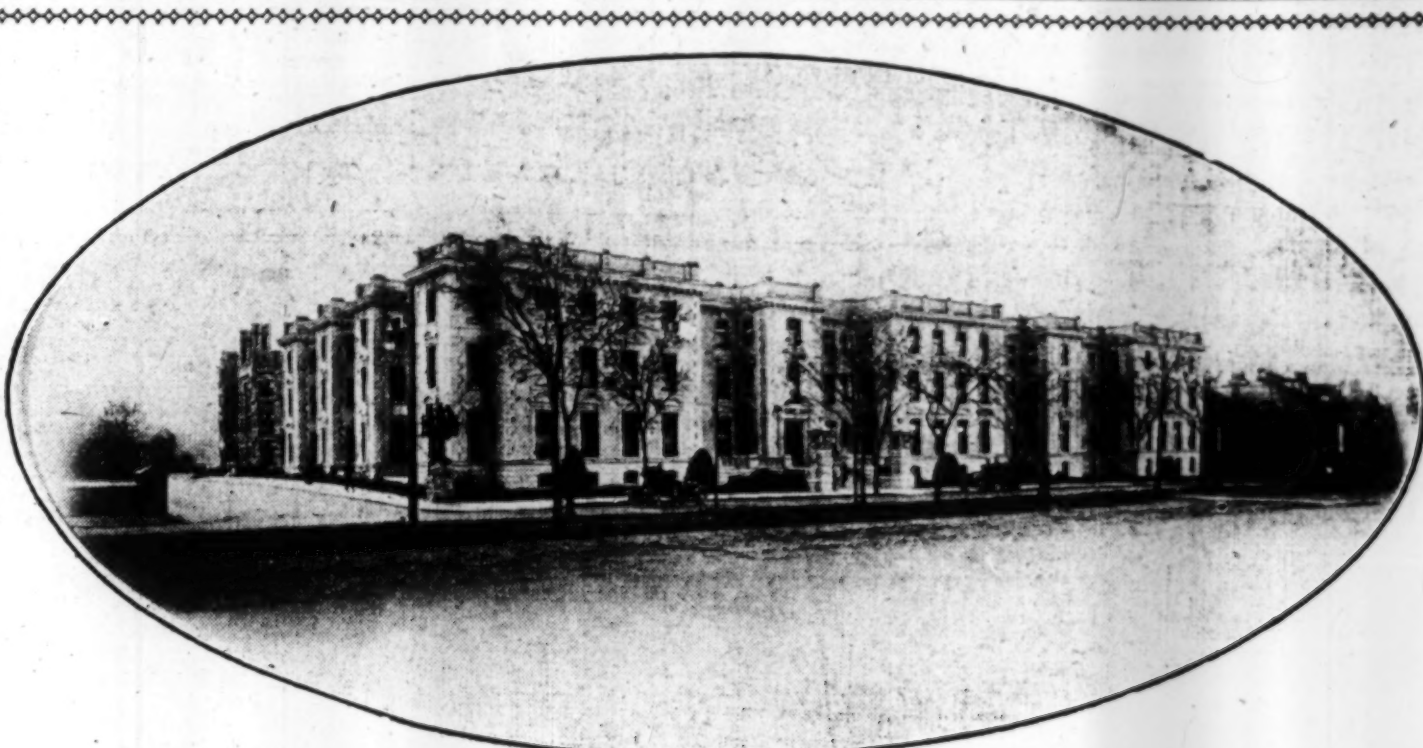
The diversion canals are taken from the sides of the sluiceways above the gates. The areas of the sluiceways being so great, the movement of the water toward the canals will be slow, and most of the sediment will be deposited before reaching the canal intakes.

When the silt has accumulated to a considerable depth the sluiceways will be opened, and the great volume of water which will rush through the sluiceway will carry out with it the sediment.

In times of flood the Colorado river overflows its banks, inundating the country for miles around, and in order to protect the lower lands an elaborate system of levees has been built. These dikes have an aggregate length of 75 miles, and are considered the most perfect ever constructed.

A portion of the waters of the main canal on the California side will be carried under the Colorado river by a siphon and used for the irrigation of land near Yuma in Arizona.

For months the great weir which the government is building across the river had been creeping out from either shore, the opening between the two ends gradually narrowing.



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The Finest Suburban Hotel in America and an Aesthetic Home of Perfect Comfort.

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ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager.

Musical Events In Boston

THOSE who like musical novelties can forget for a week the promise of Paderewski's new symphony, knowing that Elgar's Symphony No. 1, in A flat, is to be played in Boston next Friday and Saturday. This symphony, first performed six weeks ago by the Manchester Orchestra under Dr. Hans Richter, was played on New Year's day at a Queen's Hall concert in London with Elgar conducting it for the first time. The overflow from the New Year's audience was given a performance of the symphony on Jan. 7. Elgar is to conduct it for the third time in London today. It also has an English performance today at the Brighton musical festival.

Walter Damrosch gave the symphony its first American performance in Carnegie Hall, New York, exactly a month after Dr. Richter first produced it in England, and only two days after Elgar first conducted it in public.

The adverse criticism of Elgar's new work has been mentioned in this column. Of the four movements in the symphony, that which is most praised is the third movement, the adagio. So after all is said against the symphony, its composer succeeded in writing what Dvorak said was the hardest of all to write, a good slow movement.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Mr. Hammerstein probably knew he would win in the scrimmage for the American rights to the new French opera "Monna Vanna," just as he knew he would hold his own in Philadelphia. All plans that Mr. Hammerstein originates succeed. How he would do with delegated power, such as he would have if made operatic chief of New York under arrangement with the Metropolitan Opera Company, is no serious question. An administrative hero and the darling of the opera public of two cities, he would of course make what was delegated to him his own.

Paderewski is due to arrive in New York on Tuesday, Jan. 26. His first concert of the present tour will be in Waterbury, Conn., on Jan. 28, and on the 30th he will play in Newark, N. J. On Tuesday, Feb. 2, he plays in New York; on Wednesday, the 3d, in Philadelphia; on Thursday, the 4th, in Washington; and on Saturday, the 6th, he gives his recital in Boston in Symphony Hall.

Miss Germaine Arnaud before playing in Boston the concerto in G minor No. 2 of Saint-Saens will play it next Thursday evening, when the Symphony orchestra visits Cambridge. The same evening the tone poem, "A Hero's Life," of Richard Strauss, will be played by way of testimonial to President Eliot, in whose honor a reception is to be held after the concert.

Strauss week at Dresden begins Jan. 25, when the new opera, "Elektra," with Madame Schumann-Heink taking the leading part, will have its first performance. Other operas of the week will be "Feuersnot" and "Salome," one of which Strauss himself will probably direct.

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, who plays here in recital next Wednesday afternoon, was commended by a New York critic for straightforward, tasteful playing at a concert of the Russian Symphony orchestra in Carnegie hall. She played the solo part in a rhapsody of Liapounov for piano and orchestra.

The ballet class at the opera school will take its first steps next week under the direction of Mrs. Muschietto, mistress of the ballet. There are 35 applicants for admission to the class; the lessons are to be given five nights a week.

Until the opera house is roofed in all practice work of the school will continue at the New England Conservatory of Music or at the rooms of the opera company.

COMPRESSED AIR AS CAR FENDER

Puff of Wind Controlled by Button to Blow Person Off the Track Patented by Canton (O.) Man.

"Puff!" a strong current of compressed air whisks you off the car track and out from under the wheels, which were within an inch of your head. You rise, brush the dust from your clothes and go about your business. All this because a man out in Canton, O., has a patent by which compressed air may be used, he hopes, to blow human obstructions from trolley car tracks, says New York Herald.

The man in Canton heard of the fender and wheel guard tests conducted by the public service commission of this state recently to determine the most efficient safety device of this sort. He then wrote a letter to the commission saying, in part:

"The motorman, seeing the person in danger, strikes a push button with his foot or finger and a blast of compressed air blows the person off and to the outside of the tracks. You do not have to chase a suitable car fender any more. This is the only safe remedy."

A. W. McLimont, electrical engineer to the commission, to whom the letter was submitted, is considering the matter.

RICH MAN ENDOWS COLLEGE.
PHILADELPHIA—The will of Joseph Wharton, the iron master of this city, disposes of an estate estimated at \$25,000,000, the bulk of which goes to his family. To Swarthmore College is given \$100,000 for the completion of a dormitory already endowed by Mr. Wharton.

CAR COMPANIES SUED FOR MILLION

St. Louis Files Claim for That Amount for Non-Payment of One Mill Per Passenger Tax.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Suit for nearly \$1,000,000 has been filed against local street car companies on behalf of the city of St. Louis. The claim is based upon the nonpayment of a tax of 1 mill for every paid passenger since March 25, 1903. The United Railways Company and the St. Louis Transit Company are defendants in the first suit, which is for \$147,621. A second suit for \$775,638 is directed against the former company only.

The city charges that 923,258,460 passengers have paid fares on the lines since March, 1903. The companies have steadfastly declined to pay the tax, and the case has already been before the supreme court of the United States on an injunction which the companies obtained against the city. The high court dissolved the injunction, which restrained the city from collecting the tax.

SNOW SHOES NEED VERY LITTLE CARE

Snowshoes need very little care; you don't have to wipe them dry with a chamois for instance—the prescribed treatment for skates. When taking them off merely tap them against the wall or a tree to shake free the clinging snow and stand them up on their heels outside, says the New York Sun. Never attempt to dry them before a fire. When they are put away for the summer select a dry place where there will be no danger of mice.

Jones, Peterson & Newhall Co.

48 and 50 Temple Place

ANNUAL Mark-Down Sale OF High-Grade Footwear

COMMENCES

Monday, January 18th

This is the one Sale of the year at which we mark down our ENTIRE STOCK

Specially Low Prices Will Prevail
TERMS STRICTLY CASH AT TIME OF PURCHASE

Arnold & Co.

Women's High-Grade Wearing Apparel

At Bridge St. FULTON STREET At Bridge St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OUR FIRST ANNUAL

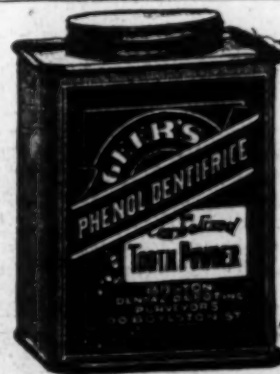
January Clearance Sale NOW PROGRESSING

High Grade Tailored Suits and Dresses

Three-piece Costumes, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Petticoats

FUR COATS AND SMALL FURS

May now be Purchased at a Reduction of 1-2 to 1-3
their Former Prices



GEER'S ... PHENOL DENTIFRICE

—OR—

Carbolized Tooth Powder

The care of the teeth is one of the essentials of cleanliness. Geer's Phenol Dentifrice is not a saponaceous powder, will keep all gold work in the mouth polished and bright. Endorsed by the dental profession for nearly forty years. For sale by all druggists in United States and Canada. Large square can sent mail prepaid on receipt of price, 25c. stamps. Boston Dental Mfg. Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston

RATES

One insertion 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will bring a solicitor to your office to discuss advertising.

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Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE.

Henderson & Ross

Beautiful gentleman's estate, situated on Melville avenue, the best residential street in the suburb; beautiful house, with 10 rooms, exquisitely finished. Stable with accommodation for four horses; appointment complete. Spacious grounds surrounding the building. The section is exclusive, but easily accessible from Boston by steam and electric cars. Pictures at our offices of interior and exterior. Property may be seen by appointment. HENDERSON & ROSS.

Blue Hill Avenue

Beautiful new 20-room 3-apartment house, just completed, right on the boulevard, hot water heaters; to be rented for \$1000 per year; first mortgage of \$6000 at 5 per cent; price \$8400. HENDERSON & ROSS.

Room 131 Kimball Bldg.

BOSTON, or Field's Corner, 1450 CHESTER AVE.

BACK BAY DISTRICT

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Unusually attractive 3-story brick house of 11 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood floors, electric lights, several fireplaces; in immaculate order throughout; also a chance to occupy before buying if desired.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

113 Devonshire st., Boston.

WEST ROXBURY.

TWO-PORT HOUSE, stable and large lot of land; house has 14 rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; hard wood floors; stock was carefully selected when this was built; high and slightly elevated; a fine place to live; will pay good return on investment if let. H. E. CHAMBERLIN, 850 Tremont building.

905 BOYLSTON STREET

FOR RENT—Sunny suite 2 rooms, bath, steam, modern, up one flight; suitable for physician, dentist, dressmaker or light business; also as residence; possession Feb. 1. HENRY D. BENNETT, 85 Water st.

Wellesley Real Estate

FOR SALE AND TO LET—New England farms and country homes. FREEMAN & SWINSON, 233 Old South building, Boston.

WOLLASTON PROPERTY

A SPECIALTY: houses for sale, \$3000 to \$15000; lots for \$2000 to \$10000. N. G. NICKERSON, 70 Milk st., Boston.

WINTHROP CENTER

FLITERS TO LET in new 2-family house, 7 rooms, bath and storage rooms, hot water heat, gas and electric light, open plumbing; fine view of Boston; excellent locality, near depot, grammar and high schools; references required. Address C. W. Monitor Office.

NEWTOWN

DO YOU contemplate paying a \$10,000 place in the Newtons next spring? If you take it now if you could save \$2000? we have a most attractive proposition; our home is Main st.; our time yours. ALFORD BROS., 70 Milk st., Boston.

AT WEDGEMERE, WINCHESTER.

Two new cement houses of 12 rooms and 2 baths each, of the most approved style of architecture; hardwood floors and linoleum heated by hot water, 4 open fireplaces; both very beautifully located in full view of the lake; price on application; easy terms can be had, or will exchange for other improved property. Apply to the owner, L. V. NILES, 50 State st., Boston.

MAGNIFICENT Florida winter home on a

beautifully developed 25-acre estate at Hobe Sound, on Indian River, near Palm Beach, Florida; modern bungalow, splendid buildings, variety of fruits, splendid bathing, fishing, boating, etc. For particulars, address HOWARD S. FRECH, Florida East Coast Real Estate Salesman, Orlando, Florida.

FOR SALE—Detached residence, large

stable, automobile; beautiful place; Washington Heights, New York City.

NATHAN E. WELLS

3d ave. and 34th St., New York City.

MALDEN—Single dwelling with stable and

8500 square feet of land; 10-room house with all improvements; on a corner in good residential district. H. E. CHAMBERLIN, 850 Tremont building.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES

I HAVE trust funds in amounts of \$2500, \$5000, \$10,000 and over for first mortgages in Boston and vicinity. E. H. Wiggins, 60 State st. B. F. SANDS, 10 Tremont st., has money to loan in any amount on real estate in Boston and vicinity.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SUMMER RESORTS

Beautiful Summer Residences at Sorrento and Hancock Point, on Frenchman's Bay, near Bar Harbor, Me.; sale prices \$3000 to \$10,000; rent prices \$300 to \$1500; fine cottage sites, all sizes, 3 cents to 10 cents per foot; scenery, water, roads, walks, libraries, golf, bathing, boating, nice hotels, etc. GEO. H. GLANTZ, room 618, Colonial Building, Boston, Mass., or Elm Hill, Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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INSURANCE BOND

VALUATION OUT

ALBANY, N. Y.—The classes of securities held by insurance corporations and the basis for valuing them at the beginning of the year are given for the first time in a pamphlet just issued by the state insurance department for use in New York and Massachusetts. The valuations are as far as possible on a purchasing basis.

The value of bonds is given in every case not including accrued interest; stocks have been valued on a flat basis, dividends declared and unpaid on Dec. 31 last being included in the market value. For securities quoted only at long intervals the most recent sale price is used, or in the absence of this the most recent bid or asked price, unless such price had been obviously affected by subsequent market conditions.

WASHINGTON—The signing of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Austria-Hungary at the state department Friday brings the number up to 20. The treaty goes to the Senate for ratification.

Secretary Root also signed an extradition treaty with Honduras, but officials of the state department declined to say whether the treaty is retroactive.

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MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgages netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchaser; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6%; also choice farm lands and fruit tracts coming under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, plot, records and full particulars free on application.

The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co. B. A. MORRISON, President, 1715 California St., Denver, Colo.

THREE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON 6 months time certificates of deposit; 5 per cent first mortgage loans on farms in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, member of Kansas City Clearing House Assn., Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

FIVE PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in Missouri and Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan. On all mortgages sold by us we make no charge for the collection and remittance of interest and we see that the insurance on the buildings is renewed and taxes on the farm paid without expense or trouble to the investor. CORN BELT BANK, Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Lombard, President; A. E. Lombard, Cashier.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BRAND NEW SUITES

BRAND NEW Beacon st. suites to let, finished, handsome block of wide brownstone front apartment houses on Beacon st. boulevard, Brookline; each suite contains 2 beautiful, large rooms, with every possible modern improvement; every room bright, large open space directly in the center of the building, insuring light and air forever; only 2 minutes walk from Beacon street station. To travel to western station, the handsome and most up-to-date suites in Brookline, engage now; rents reasonable. Foot wear, mail order, request. Apply to GEO. W. JOHNSTON, 1875 Beacon st., corner Strathmore road, Brookline, take Beacon st. car to corner.

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TO LET

TO LET—in Arlington, centrally located, part of furnished house, flower and vegetable gardens. Address M. E. S. Monitor Office.

STEAM heated apartment, six rooms and bath; splendidly situated. Apply Janitor, 405 Blue Hill ave., Roxbury.

TO LET—at the Hotel Canterbury, Charlestown West, a sunny furnished 3-room suite with bath. Apply at the Canterbury.

TO LET—in Cambridge, one or two sunny apartments, centrally located, near Massachusetts ave., Suite 16.

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HELP WANTED

CROCKERY SALESMAN, first class, experienced, to sell crockery, glassware, etc., in a new store in Boston. References must be given. Address: BOSTON ASSOCIATION, room 200, 387 Washington st.

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WANTED

A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves the appearance of the house; your address for particulars: agents wanted. HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER, 1846 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves the appearance of the house; your address for particulars: agents wanted. HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER, 1846 Federal st., Boston, Mass.

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PATENTS

SHEPHERD & CAMPBELL, Washington, D. C. Boston office, 520 Kimball bldg.—Only Washington attorneys with Boston office; inventors call or write.

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NOTARY PUBLIC

NOTARY PUBLIC—Fees for pension papers and acknowledgments only 25c. B. W. SKINNER, 150 Congress st., Boston.

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DRASTIC "DRY" BILLS UP TODAY

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Prohibition bills will be presented today in the House and Senate. This bills provide for absolute prohibition after July 1 of this year. Druggists may sell alcohol or wine on a certificate. The penalty is to be not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or imprisonment for the first offense and imprisonment only for the second offense.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Representative Brown has introduced a bill in the lower House of the Legislature providing for statewide prohibition. The bill has a clause which provides that the people of the state shall vote on the question July 19.

ASK BIG PRICE FROM WINNIPEG

WINEPEG, Man.—Mackenzie & Mann, owners of the Canadian Northern railway and of many municipal franchises in Winnipeg, demand \$16,500,000 for their street car system, power plant and gas and electric light works, which the city of Winnipeg wants to buy.

If the price is not satisfactory the city will let contracts for its own power plants at once. Their franchise has 17 years to run. It earned \$600,000 last year.

If you are in doubt as to the value of The Christian Science Monitor as an advertising medium, read what one advertiser has to say about it:

The Federal Packing Co.

GENERAL OFFICES, 105 HUDSON ST. NEW YORK.

Jan. 4, 1909.

The Christian Science Monitor, Palmouth & St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

We wish to advise you that the results from our advertisement of EVLAC MILK in the first issues of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR were most satisfactory.

We expected few returns from outside of Boston, but were astonished to get results from almost every corner of the United States.

Our agents, Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, are now preparing copy which we expect to use in the MONITOR during the coming year.

You are certainly to be congratulated on the appearance of your publication, aside from the ability it has shown to bring its advertisers such unusual results. This clean, wholesome, up-to-date newspaper will be as much appreciated by reliable advertisers as by your readers and subscribers.

Yours very truly,

THE FEDERAL PACKING CO.

BRISBANE TALKS OF JOURNALISM

Managing Editor of the New York Journal Interests a Large Audience at the Boston City Club.

Arthur Brisbane, managing editor of the New York Journal and said to be the highest paid newspaper man in the country, gave a talk on "Journalism" at the Boston City Club Friday evening, where he appeared as the special guest at one of the regular functions of the club. The announcement that Mr. Brisbane was to address the members and their friends was sufficient to crowd the auditorium.

Mr. Brisbane was introduced by Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor-in-chief of the Boston Transcript and held the closest attention of his large audience throughout his talk. Mr. O'Brien announced that the speaker would reply to any questions which the club members desired to ask him, and animated discussion followed, among those who participated being Norman White, C. W. Barron, Archibald McLellan, editor-in-chief of the Christian Science publications, who was a guest, Edward A. Filene and James White.

Governor Magoon told his hearers that the world was watching Cuba, not without apprehension but with the best and kindest of wishes that the efforts of the people would be crowned with success.

General Barry announced that he and his headquarters staff would depart from Cuba on April 1.

WASHINGTON—The sub-committee appointed by the Senate committee on the judiciary to inquire into the authority of the President to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. by the United States Steel Corporation, met today to decide on the plan and scope of the investigation.

When the President, in his recent message, took upon himself all responsibility for permitting the absorption and refused to permit the attorney-general to tell Congress his reasons for not prosecuting the steel corporation, Senator Culbertson, Democratic leader, introduced a resolution which was adopted, requiring the judiciary committee to render an opinion as to the authority of the President in the premises. The question for decision at today's committee was whether to confine itself to the legal phases of the refusal to let the attorney-general state his reasons, or whether it should go also into the legality or illegality of the merger.

NEW LAWS PASSED FOR CITIZENSHIP

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RESTAURANTS

THE BRITISH TEA TABLE ANNOUNCES luncheon, tea and table d'hôte dinner served daily from

Latest News of the Financial and Business World

SHORTS FORCED TO COVER SEND QUOTATIONS UP

Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Chesapeake & Ohio Are Among the More Active Issues in Today's Trading.

LOCAL LIST IS FIRM

After a rather weak opening this morning the New York stock market had a substantial rise, due largely to the covering of short accounts. It was a narrow market, special attention having been given the specialties. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was prominent in the early trading, the stock advancing from the opening price of 68 to 70 1/2 during the first hour. It is pretty generally thought that a 4 per cent dividend is to be declared on the stock. The street was told some time ago that the directors would meet yesterday for action but no meeting was held. Now it is said that a meeting for dividend action may not occur until April. Some years ago the stock was advanced to 130 on the report of dividend action. It is thought that there are better prospects of a dividend now than there were then. The stock sold down to 26 1/2 a little more than a year ago.

The coal carrying roads have enjoyed a substantial rise the past few days and the only reason advanced for their strength is the increase in the coal traffic due to the prevailing cold weather. Chesapeake & Ohio, which made a gain of 1 1/2 yesterday advanced further this morning. After opening at 158 1/2, the stock sold up to 160 1/2. Reading was in good demand, opening at 136 and rising to 137 1/2 during the first hour. Wisconsin Central opened at 40 1/2 and advanced a point to 41 1/2.

Union Pacific moved up in sympathy with the advancing market on urgent buying by the short interests. The stock opened at 178, a fractional loss from last night's closing, and advanced a point. The industrials were in good demand, smelting advancing from 83 1/2, the opening price, to above 85. Amalgamated Copper rose from 79 1/2 to 80 1/2. Cotton Oil moved up over two points. United States Steel sold at 52, a gain of 1/2.

The most important factor in the upward movement was the urgent covering of shorts and the absence of selling pressure. It was apparently a traders' market as business was quiet and the public did not seem to be buying.

The Boston market was steady and good buying was in evidence. Prices moved up from a fraction to over a point for the more active issues. Isle Royale advanced a point to 26 in the early trading. Shoe Machinery was in good demand and rose 1 1/2 to 62 1/2. North Butte advanced a point to 81. Superior Copper opened at 39 and rose to 40 1/2. Copper range advanced from 78 1/2, the opening price, to 79 1/2.

Further gains were made in the last hour by both New York and Boston stocks. The closing was strong at net gains prevailing throughout both lists. Union Pacific closed at a net gain for the day of 2 1/2, at 180 1/2. Reading gained 1 1/2, closing at 137 1/2. Ontario & Western closed at 48, a net gain of 1 1/2. Westinghouse Electric gained 1 1/2, closing at 80 1/2. Atchafalaya advanced and closed at 100 1/2, a net gain of 1 1/2.

The Laramie made the greatest gain on the local list, closing at a net advance of 3 1/2, at 83 1/2. Osceola made a net gain of 1 1/2, closing at 134. Shoe Machinery at 63, making a net gain of 1 1/2.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS. The following table, made up by telegraph, to the New York Chronicle indicates that the total bank clearings of all clearing houses of the United States for the week ending Jan. 16 have been \$3,413,977,285, against \$3,773,331,790 last week and \$2,870,942,718 the same week last year.

NEW YORK. 1908. 1909. Jan. 16. \$1,755,544,194. \$1,468,736,072. Boston. 147,290,658. 149,463,388. Philadelphia. 105,478,224. 107,240,313. Baltimore. 25,153,116. 22,969,619. Chicago. 226,941,967. 189,362,377. St. Louis. 63,135,692. 54,187,823. New Orleans. 19,374,304. 17,560,699. 7 cities, 5 days. 2,350,021,155. 2,008,610,241. Other cities, 5 days. 485,187,243. 390,604,611. All cities, 5 days. 2,835,208,398. 2,399,214,852. All cities, 1 day. 598,788,927. 472,327,866. All cities, week. 3,413,977,285. 2,870,942,718.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalgamated Copper.....	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry.....	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Amer. Locomotive.....	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Refining.....	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pref.....	102	102 1/2	101 5/8	102 1/2
Amer. Sugar.....	129	129	129	129
Amer. Tel. & Tel.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Anacosta.....	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio.....	111	112	110 3/4	112
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	68	70 1/2	68	70 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	174 1/4	175 1/4	174 1/4	175 1/4
Central Leather.....	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/2	71 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	158 1/2	159 1/4	158 1/2	159 1/4
Chicago & Alton.....	67	67	66 3/4	67
Chicago Great Western.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Colorado Southern.....	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Consolidated Gas.....	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Erie.....	30 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
Great Northern pref.....	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Illinois Central.....	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123
Kansas & Texas.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123
Mexican Central cfs.....	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	67 1/2	68 1/4	67 1/2	68 1/4
National Lead.....	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
New York Central.....	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	162	162	162	162
Norfolk & Western.....	87 1/2	88 1/4	87 1/2	88 1/4
Northern Pacific.....	139 1/4	140	139 1/4	140
Northwestern.....	175 1/2	176 1/4	175 1/2	176 1/4
Pennsylvania.....	132 1/2	133 1/4	132 1/2	133 1/4
People's Gas.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Reading.....	136	137 1/2	136	137 1/2
Republic Steel.....	25	25	25	25
Rock Island pref.....	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Southern Pacific.....	119	120 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Southern Railway.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
St. Paul.....	148 1/4	149 1/2	148 1/4	149 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Union Pacific.....	178	180 1/2	178	180 1/2
U. S. Rubber.....	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
U. S. Steel.....	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.....	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
Wabash.....	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	19
Western Union.....	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Westinghouse Electric.....	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Wisconsin Central.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Atchafalaya conv. 48.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Interboro Conv. 41 1/2.....	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Japan 4 1/2.....	91	91	90 3/4	91
N. Y. City 48 1898.....	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
Reading conv. 48.....	100	100	100	100
Union Pacific conv. 48.....	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4
United States Steel 38.....	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
U. S. Reg. 28.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
do coupon.....	103	103	103	103
U. S. Reg. 38.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
do coupon.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Small bonds.....	100	100	100	100
U. S. Reg. 48.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 78.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dist. Columbia 48.....	100	100	100	100
Philippine 48.....	100	100	100	100

FINANCIAL NOTES

The New York public service commission announced that it would ask legislative power to remove the New York Central railroad tracks from 11th avenue.

German importers complain that they are receiving an inferior grade of grain from American exporters.

The United States Rubber Co. has issued a circular to stockholders, urging them to buy their own product.

A. B. Leach & Company, New York, were awarded \$1,300,000 a per cent semi-annual refunding bonds of Jersey City at 102 3/8.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISON. Money between the banks quoted at 2 1/2 per cent. New York funds sold at 16 cents and 16 2-3 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding periods in 1908 as follows:

THE COTTON MARKET. NEW YORK.—The cotton market opened steady, 1 point lower to 3 points higher. January offered 9.38; March 9.37 @ 9.38; May 9.30 @ 9.31; July 9.22 @ 9.23; August 9.09 @ 9.10.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton: Business quiet, prices unchanged. American middling uplands 5.14. Sales 6000, 200 for speculation and export. Receipts 10,000, 10,000 American futures opened steady.

The various countries of the world now use 13,400 different kinds of postage stamps.

BISCUIT SELLS HIGHER THAN ANY TIME IN HISTORY

Earnings Have Been Increasing, and the Expectation Is That the Dividend Rate Will Be Increased.

COMPANY'S RECORD

Much of the success of the National Biscuit Company is due to the conservatism and honesty of the management, but in large measure it is due to the policy of the company in permitting its employees to subscribe for the purchase of the stock, thus creating a special interest in the business among those most closely allied with it. The foresight and business acumen of President Green, a former Boston man, have been of great value to the company, and the constantly increasing earnings of the company are principally owing to his splendid management.

During the past few days the common stock of the National Biscuit Company has been selling at higher prices than ever before since the company was organized. This week it sold at 108 1/2, a gain of 1 1/2 points since last Saturday, and from the low mark of 1908, a gain of 40 points, or about 60 per cent. The rapid rise is based on statements by officials that earnings for the year ending Jan. 31, 1909, will be the largest in the history of the company, and the consequent expectation that the dividend rate will be raised from 6 to 7 per cent. The first dividend on the common stock was for 1 per cent, paid in 1899, and the following year the rate was raised to 4 per cent, and maintained until 1906, when 5 per cent was paid; this was again raised in 1907 to 6 per cent. The high and low records on the common stock and the rate of dividends since they were first declared are given below:

	High.	Low.	Div.
1908.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1907.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1906.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1905.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1904.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1903.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1902.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1901.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1900.....	108 1/2	98	6%
1899.....	108 1/2	98	6%

It is a peculiarity of the biscuit company's business that it seems to be better in years of depression than in normal years. The total sales in 1904 were the largest of any year until 1907, in which latter year sales showed a gain of about \$1,000,000 over the generally prosperous year of 1906. It is doubtful if the percentage of profits to sales will be as large this year, owing to the high prices of supplies. This decrease in the percentage of profits will probably be offset by more economical operation and by the fact that during the period of money stringency early in the year the company had such a surplus of cash that it not only was in a position to buy advantageously, but also loaned considerable money at high interest rates.

Since common dividends were instituted in 1899 the gross sales have increased about 17 per cent, while during the same period profits have increased 24 per cent. This gain in the percentage of profits is largely due to concentration, the company operating now less than half as many plants as formerly.

DIVIDENDS

The Eastman Kodak Co. has declared an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 13. The company has also declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred and 2 1/2 per cent on its common stock payable April 1 to holders of record Feb. 27.

The American District Telegraph of New Jersey declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 22. Books closed Jan. 12 and reopen Jan. 23.

BOSTON CURE

	Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Amal. Nevada.....	High
Atl. G. & C. com.....	Low
do 50.....	12 1/2
Bay State Gas.....	30 1/2
Black Mountain.....	7 1/2
Beaver.....	17 1/2
British Columbia.....	8 1/2
Cobalt Central.....	5 1/2
Cumberland Ely.....	8 1/2
Darby Daily.....	3 1/2
Domination Copper.....	44
Edgemoor Oil.....	20 1/2
do (buyer 50).....	24
do (buyer 30).....	22
Ely Witch.....	30
First National Copper.....	4 1/2
Grouse Consol.....	8 1/2
Gold King.....	9 1/2
Keweenaw.....	4 1/2
La Rose.....	6 1/2
National Exploration.....	2 1/2
Nevada Utah.....	2 1/2
Nipissing.....	9 1/2
Ohio Copper.....	5 1/2
Ojibway.....	14
Raven.....	8 1/2
San Antonio.....	9 1/2
Superior & Boston.....	10 1/2
Valley.....	10 1/2
Rawhide.....	24
Compressed Air.....	24
Rawhide Coalition.....	24
Corbin.....	6 1/2
Laramie.....	7 1/2
Shawmut.....	7 1/2
Silver Queen.....	9 1/2
Boston Ely.....	10 1/2
Osborne.....	6 1/2
Majestic.....	7 1/2

THE RUSSIAN LOAN

LONDON—Baring Bros. have issued the prospectus for London's portion, £2,555,000, of the Russian 4 1/2 per cent loan of £55,580,000. The price is 88 1/2, and the lists will be closed on or before Jan. 22.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Adventure.....	9	9 1/4	9	9 1/4
Arizona Commercial.....	36 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4	37 1/4
Atlantic.....	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Butte Coalition.....	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 3/4
Calumet & Arizona.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Centennial.....	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
Copper Range.....	78 1/4	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
Daily West.....	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Elm River.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Franklin.....	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
Grauby.....	106	106	105	106
Greene-Canaan.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
La Salle.....	13 1/4	14 1/2	13 1/4	14 1/2
Michigan.....	12 1/2	13	12 1/2	13
Mohawk.....	12	12	12	12
Nevada.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
North Butte.....	40	41 1/4	40	41 1/4
Old Dominion.....	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Oscoda.....	133	134	133	134
Parrot.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Quincy.....	92 1/2	94	92 1/2	94
Rhode Island.....	418	418	418	418
Shannon.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Superior Copper.....	39	40 1/2	39	40 1/2
Tamarack.....	80	84	80	84
Trinity.....	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
Union Copper.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Utah Consolidated.....	45	45 1/4	45	45 1/4
Utah Copper Co.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Victoria.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Winona.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Wolverine.....	152	152	152	152
Wyandott.....	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Boston and Albany.....	235	237	235	237
Boston Elevated.....	120	120	120	120
Boston & Maine.....	139	139	139	139
Boston & Providence.....	301	301	301	301
Boston & Worcester.....	56	56	56	56
Fitchburg R. R.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	162	162	162	162
Old Colony.....	288	288	288	288
Union Pacific.....	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
West End pref.....	107	107	106 3/4	107

TELEPHONES.				
Amer Tel & Tel.....	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/8	126 1/4
England Tel.....	120	120 1/2	120	120
MISCELLANEOUS				

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

To Aid Her Sisters

Mrs. B. F. Carroll of Bloomfield, who becomes first lady of Iowa when her husband is inaugurated Governor of the state, does not intend to confine her activities to social affairs. On the contrary, she purposes being active in the uplifting of the commonwealth morally, and has already become head of a campaign to be waged in the state.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Iowa Congress of Mothers it was unanimously decided to concentrate efforts this year on a fight against the social evil. A committee to plan a crusade and outline what the mothers of the state can do was named and Mrs. B. F. Carroll was made chairman of this committee. Some of the most prominent clubwomen in the state will assist Mrs. Carroll in the crusade she purposes to carry on.

The successful growth of a business generally represents the triumph of right methods. It also implies that many men have been trained to be industrious and methodical who were ignorant and unmethodical to begin with. This discipline and organization is quite frequently the result of the thinking of one man. It is the man of vision who foresees calamity and avoids it, who discerns beforehand the mistakes men are likely to make, and provides safeguards against them; who discovers the direct route for material in process, and simplifies the process so as to avoid needless labor. He is the methodist of the business, holding before him the vision of perfect arrangement and bringing the workers into effective harmony.

THE HOME FORUM

A RIGHT METHOD GIVES PROTECTION

In music the methodist works with notes, as he does with men and things, discerning their proper interrelation.

When men try to do business without method then personal control has to be substituted for the discipline of method. The workers are uncertain in their work, having to attempt rather to satisfy the caprice of a person than to carry out an understood policy. Employees will not bring out half their capacity for work if they must wait to be directed by item what to do. When there is a system with responsibility defined, each man has his place and understood work, and can express something of the fullness of manhood in his place. But if he is checked here and rebuked there, and confused by conflicting orders, the

employer is making his own business expensive to himself.

The adoption of right methods and the discipline of workers under them will not be reached until there is trust in man's capacity for right-doing and self-government. If a man entertains a feeling of contempt for others, expressed in general fault-finding with men because they fail to do what no one has instructed them how to do, his influence is discouraging. On the other hand, the man who has proved the value of his method by instructing even a few men how to work, gives encouragement to every new employee by expecting obedience and consequent success. If the right method be obeyed throughout the affairs of the business it gives it omnipresent protection. It also protects the employees.

If a house has a policy, regular terms and a stated discount, there is no need for contest and argument with customers who wish preference. The established method, fair for all, intervenes and gives the decision. Thereafter the buyer has satisfaction in knowing that he will be always treated with impersonal fairness.

The management of the automobile race at Savannah illustrated for the first time in this country what might be called correct method. Neither the public nor the drivers of the cars have been properly protected by the arrangements made for previous races. By many forms of carelessness disaster had been invited.

So exact was the method and so obedient to its requirements were the men employed at Savannah that the very man who issued passes was himself stopped by a guardian. "It's all right," he said, "You know who I am." But the policeman made no move to permit him to pass through. "I know who you are," he said; "but I know my orders." So the issuer of passes had to write one for himself, sign it with his own name and present it. The method was a protection to the guard. If he had passed one man contrary to orders he would have had argument from others who could furnish reasons for disregard of the regulations. By his strict obedience he protected himself and the entire business.

A Notable Opponent

Lord Robert Cecil has framed a bill which makes it illegal to break up a public meeting in the way followed by the militant suffragettes recently in England. The law at present provides no remedy unless an actual assault takes place or the facts warrant an indictment for conspiracy.

The third son of the late Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Robert, was born in 1864 and educated at Eton and Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1887 and was private secretary to his father 1886-1888. Lord Robert, whose full name is Edgar Algernon Robert Gascoigne Cecil, entered Parliament in 1906 as a Conservative member for East Marylebone. He is married to one of Lord Durham's sisters, and has as his brothers-in-law Lord Pembroke and the Duke of Leeds.

FAITH

What exactly the ordinary man means by faith it would be hard to decide. For between the statement that "faith alone is sufficient" and "faith a necessary fraud at best," there is a great gulf fixed. It is this hopeless uncertainty of what your neighbor means that makes discussion so unnecessarily difficult, and has driven thinkers to adopt a scientific vocabulary. Religion, however, which ought to be the subject stated in the most exact terms conceivable, has for so long been regarded as antagonistic to science that its exponents may be said to have rioted in an inexactitude of expression. It is impossible, consequently, to say what any particular sect would admit as a reasonable definition of faith. There can, however, be little question that, in a general way, it has come to be regarded, in religion at any rate, as taking something on trust without any proof. This, practically, was what St. Gregory implied in saying that there was no merit in faith where human reason supplied the proof. For though in Christian Science it has come to be recognized that the only proof human reason invariably supplies is the proof of its own short-sightedness, that is scarcely what St. Gregory meant. He meant, indeed, rather that unreasoning faith which accepts unquestioningly the human reasoning that to obtain eternal life a man must first experience death, and that to enter into heaven it is necessary that he should be thoroughly convinced of the reality of hell. Nor is it only the theologian who holds this view. The natural scientist, although he would warmly repudiate the implication, holds it very largely also. That is to say, many of his speculations are based on such hypothetical premises that they resemble nothing so much as Aquinas' angels dancing on the point of a pin. Indeed, this very fact led a well known natural scientist not long ago to declare that he was unable to account for many of his fellow scientists' contempt for religious faith when he examined the foundations on which their own theories were based. The Christian Science view of faith has

been stated with that crystal clearness of perception which characterizes all Mrs. Eddy's definitions. "Faith," she writes on page 297 of Science and Health, "is higher and more spiritual than belief. It is a chrysalis state of human thought, in which spiritual evidence, contradicting the testimony of material sense, begins to appear;" but she goes on to say, until "faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine." How perfectly, in its unerring spiritual perception, this agrees with the teaching of the New Testament any one is capable of discerning. Spiritual understanding is knowledge of God, of Love, since God is Love, therefore, as Paul writes to the Corinthians, "faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love," and again to the Romans, "love is the fulfilling of the law." This is comparatively obvious, but what is by no means so obvious is the way in which the definition clarifies the spiritual meaning of the Old Testament text.

A great modern critic, dwelling on the inadequacy of the Greek of the Septuagint to convey the moral significance of the Hebrew verb to trust or to believe, points out how the passage in Isaiah translated in the authorized version, "If ye will not believe, ye shall not be established," is literally, "If ye be not firm, ye shall not be made firm"; and this is exactly what Mrs. Eddy has pointed out in saying that the verb to believe in Hebrew means also to be firm or to be constant (Science and Health, page 23). "That this firmness or constancy meant something more to the Jews than mere blind faith, something more than was implied in St. Gregory's saying, that faith supported on human reason was without merit, is certain. They made use, as we know, of the characters and stories of the Old Testament as symbols for the conveyance of spiritual lessons. And Philo, a Jew of the time of Jesus, works out the Jewish view of faith in this fashion, according to his commentator. Abraham perceived the instability of material being, and realized the absolute stability of true, that is of spiritual being. He recognized the difficulty of anchoring himself upon true being alone, but he also recognized that the only good thing stable and void of falsehood was faith in true being, that is in God, and this faith he terms knowledge. Wherefore, he says, Abraham is declared to have been the first man to have trusted God, and to have been called the friend of God. The meaning then of faith as understood by the writers of the Old Testament was this very consciousness of 'spiritual evidence contradicting the testimony of material sense' of which Mrs. Eddy speaks, and so she has defined Abraham, on page 579 of Science and Health, as 'Fidelity; faith in the divine Life and in the eternal Principle of being.'"

Now Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also"; it is perfectly manifest, therefore, why James writes, "Was not Abraham our father justified by works?" * * * Even so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone." Thus, though Philo understood, as a Jew, the teaching of the Law and the Prophets with reference to faith, his faith being without works was dead. Christ Jesus came preaching to the Philos of the Jordan valley the law of healing, but few of them heeded him. Only a handful of Galilean fishermen grasped the vital meaning of the truth set out in all the scholarly pomp of Philo's Greek, but that grasp enabled them to translate their faith into works. And then there came again the long, dark night of the centuries, in which there were many Philos but never a fisherman nor a tent maker who could raise the dead. Jesus, however, had said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away," and so at last out of the darkness there pierced the light, and men began to learn once more in Christian Science to have faith, and that it is a living faith has been proved by its mighty works, works which have left their trace in every quarter of the globe. So that today there is hardly a country in which some of the healing work of the fishermen is not hourly being repeated.

The Amateur Crew

First Amateur—What on earth are you going to do with those shears?
Second Amateur—The captain told me to trim the jib sheet.—Philadelphia Ledger.

GREAT BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD

Their Architectural Grandeur and Symbolism

Few examples of man's handiwork approach the sublimity and grandeur of the finest that have been achieved in architecture. The truly great buildings of the world in a measure have the same imposing effect as the wonders of nature. They are, in fact, monuments to mark the progress of mankind through the centuries; and a study of them is a study of man's progress and development. The Christian Science Monitor has been presenting a series of the most remarkable buildings in the world, with an architect's explanation of their construction and symbolism. The ninth is given today.



A MASTERPIECE OF ORNATE PERPENDICULAR.

The Houses of Parliament complement the historic abbey in London's island city of Westminster on the Thames.

Parliament House, London.

For the political processes of that world-empire which holds "dominion over palm and pine," there stands near Westminster Abbey, in London, the vast Parliament-Palace of Great Britain. The problem in constructing this immense quadrangle of buildings was to embody Westminster Hall, ancient historic structure, in the general design. This was successfully done by the genius of Sir Charles Barry, architect, whose masterful mind, scientifically trained in elements of compre-

hensive assembling, has evolved here the world's greatest group of parliamentary buildings. Boldly departing from a central dominant principle, he placed, 340 feet high, at an outer corner, the majestic Victoria tower, symbol of a queen-character unique in history—honored among all nations.

The houses of Lords and of Commons, historic Westminster Hall, together with the myriad apartments or offices connected by stately corridors, constitute this great consistent pile a masterpiece of ornate "Perpendicular," the last phase of Gothic style. Typifying the Brit-

ish empire's majesty, this building's symbolic carvings furnish material for weeks of observant study! A serious problem is to preserve its carved stone from corrosion by London's fog-atmosphere, penalty of the metropolis for enormous aggregation of mortal vapors, yet preventable.

Now, long since joined with the mainland by the filling up of an old-time channel the one-time island Westminster forms an integral part of London metropolis and holds about 50,000 of the 5,000,000 population of the world's mightiest city.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

RIDDLE.

Two heads I have, and when my voice is heard afar like thunder
The lads and maids arrested stand
And watch and wait and wonder.
Quite promptly I'm obeyed, and yet
"This only fair to say,
My master bangs me right and left,
And him I must obey."

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Carrying Puzzle.—The length of pole, four feet, is divided by the point from which the donkey was suspended in the same ratio as the respective weights they sustained. Mechanically this point compares to the fulcrum of a lever, and the longer arm has a greater power and consequently a lesser strain than the shorter end, in the same proportion as their lengths, taken inversely. Since the boy carried 95 pounds, which is 95-220 of the whole weight, the donkey must be suspended at a point 27-3-11 inches from his shoulder, which is 125-220 of the length of the pole.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Something we have in winter.

A Contagious Smile

Smile a smile;
While you smile,
Another smiles;
And soon there are miles
And miles of smiles,
And life's worth while
If you but smile.

—Selected.

Black Satin Evening Gowns

There is much distinction in black satin charmeuse evening gowns made in the Empire mode with plain skirts and having tiny flat wreaths of shaded pink roses, buds, and leaves pressed flatly around the bodice, and having tiny pink buds fastened in the little puffed black tulle sleeves. The girdle should be of chiffon, with ends embroidered in flowers matching those used on the corsage and fringed with heavy black silk fringe, or with any of the metal fringes if a touch of silver or gold appears anywhere in the gown, and yellow flowers or none at all are used. These frocks are being made in Paris, but few have arrived here.

Knew His Bible, Anyway

A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question and, in concluding, said:

"In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death!'"

One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered:

"Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary; it was Noah."
"Noah nothing," replied the speaker; "Noah built the ark."—Buffalo News.

Our Neighbor

A man must not choose his neighbor; he must take the neighbor that God sends him. In him, whoever he be, lies, hidden or revealed, a brother. Any rough-hewn semblance of humanity will at length be enough to move the man to reverence and affection.—MacDonald.

A Child Dancer Becomes Popular

"Pinky and the Fairies" at His Majesty's Theater in London is a holiday pantomime which won great favor. Little Miss Elsie Craven, the 10-year-old fairy queen, who danced herself into the hearts of Londoners on the first night of the production, has been offered and accepted (that is, her managers have accepted for her) a vaudeville engagement of not less than eight weeks at a salary of \$500 a week, which undoubtedly creates a record for child performers. As a matter of fact, not many of even the most famous premieres danseuses receive as much. Elsie is unspoiled by her success.

"I think it is only my gold frock and my dance that make me a great fairy," she said after her triumph on the opening night.

Marital Evolution

"I suppose," said Mrs. Kawner, "you have saved all the letters your husband wrote to you before you were married?"

"O, yes," answered Mrs. Crossway.

"And when he's away from home you take those old letters out and read them, no doubt?"

"Mercy, no! John always writes to me when he's away from home, and his letters are so much more sensible nowadays!"—Tribune.

Reminiscences of Lady Graves-Sawle

No anthology of English verse, even no book of familiar quotations, would be complete, says the book critic of the New York Herald, without those two stanzas which Walter Savage Landor dedicated to the memory of his first love:

ROSE AYLMER.
Ah, what avails the accepted race,
Ah, what the form divine!
What every virtue, every grace!
Rose Aylmer, all were thine.
Rose Aylmer, whom these wakeful eyes
May weep, but never see,
A night of memories and of sighs
I consecrate to thee.

The Hon. Rose Aylmer was a young girl of high social position who was the object of Landor's boyish worship. On hearing of her sudden and premature death, in 1800, the poet penned (or may one say chiseled?) these famous lines, which have the daintiness and precision of a cameo.

Rose Aylmer's half sister became Mrs. David R. Paynter and the mother of another Rose who is now the octogenarian widow of the late Sir Charles Graves-Sawle. A life of great social brilliancy lies behind the second Rose. When, in 1896, at a dinner whereby she and Sir Charles celebrated their golden wedding, she was called upon for a speech, she responded by summarizing some of the chief events of her life. "Looking back," she said, "through the long perspective of years, peopled with so many shadows of the past, I know that I ought to feel more venerable than I do. For though I cannot boast, as Lady de Ros did, at the age of 96, that she had danced at Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo, yet I can boast of having danced at Brussels with Prince Albert before he married our Queen. Among the shadows of the past I can boast of having breakfasted with Rogers, acted charades with Charles Dickens and dined with Thackeray. For five and twenty years, until his death, I corresponded with Walter Savage Landor."

As a girl of 15, she continued, she had been taken to the Vatican to see Cardinal Mezzofanti and had visited Thordalsen's studio. She had been intimate with Mrs. Fry when that philanthropist was studying the French prison system in Paris. She had often been to the Tuilleries when Louis Philippe reigned there, "surrounded by his charming family." She was present at Queen Victoria's coronation.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 16, 1909.

The Bad Boy As An Effect

THE PUNISHMENT of erring children has often been singularly unwise, in that the juvenile offenders were put under restraint in company with matured lawbreakers, who filled their minds with knowledge of evil, and made them believe there was romance in the criminal life. The judge who sentenced the young offender was appointed to consider his past acts and estimate the penalty he should suffer for wrongdoing. Our laws always have been severe enough upon wrongdoers, but they have not always been effective to check wrongdoing. How shall those who are doing badly be taught, guided and enabled to do well? That is the question today.

Is it the bad boy who is the wrong condition, or is he merely the expression and symptom of something wrong that is unseen? A recent case in the courts illustrated the diagnosis of a judge as to causes. He had to decide what was to be done with a neglected boy, and cited to the parents the provisions of the law for enforcing parental responsibility, and is quoted as saying to them: "If your boy comes here again I shall send you to the house of correction. Don't you forget it." And the record was that they did not forget it, but kept their boy off the streets at night and shielded him from the temptations of bad company. The old way would have been to imprison that boy, and in a manner force him into a life of crime, when his conduct was really the indication of the neglected duty of others. To bring those others into proper activity was the right thing to do for the welfare of the community.

And so it is that a distinct recognition of the fact that the bad boy, so called, is really an effect; and though he is a manifestation that is undesirable, it is recognized that he may be changed if new influences touch his life. He has been in contact with conditions degrading, and has been developed by influences adverse to real manhood. But if something new operates in his starved life, and the love and interest of a friend is expressed to him, then desirable ideals become causative. So much that is reconstructive has already been accomplished by placing boys in fellowship with kind men and women, instead of condemning them to imprisonment with criminals, that we hopefully expect this wiser method to win its way, until criminal tendencies may be so generally checked in their inception that the work of judges may be changed from the passing of condemning sentences to the partial function of the old-time Governors—i. e., "for the praise of them that do well."

THE NATIONAL House of Representatives has acted with admirable taste and judgment in refusing to adopt a resolution providing for the printing for free distribution of 2,000,000 copies of its proceedings of last Friday, which were in the nature of a rebuke to the President because of his references to the attitude of Congress toward the secret service.

Whatever opinions may be entertained throughout the country with regard to the merits of the controversy between the President and House—and it is manifest that opinions differ very widely on this score—all thoughtful, right-minded American citizens are now strongly of the conviction that the incident should be considered closed.

Any attempt to revive or to prolong a controversy which is calculated to widen the breach between the White House and the Capitol is reprehensible in the extreme. Enough has been said and done on both sides. We elect a President and we elect a Congress for the purpose of assuring ourselves of an orderly, not a disorderly, government. The public demands of its servants harmonious, not discordant, conduct of its affairs.

What the President personally thinks of Congress, or what Congress collectively thinks of the President, are matters of small moment compared with the measure of respect which our 90,000,000 of people shall bestow upon their government.

This is the thing to be considered first of all, and we congratulate the nation that the House of Representatives, as indicated in the matter referred to above, has begun to consider it.

The Martyrs of the Galleys

OF ALL the forms of martyrdom which it has fallen to the Christian to endure, it is doubtful if there is one to be compared to the long-drawn-out horrors of the galleys. The Protestants of the Mediterranean seaboard know this better than most people. And in their newly erected church in Marseilles they have recently placed a memorial tablet to the memory of the sufferers in that particular persecution which is known as the "dragonade," bearing the inscription: "To the memory of those convicts who for their convictions suffered in the galleys heroically."

It was in the days of the Grand Monarque, the days of which Madame de Maintenon boasted that she had made religion the "mode," that it was determined to revoke the edict of Nantes, the edict under which freedom of worship had been guaranteed to the Protestants of France, when that city opened its gates to Henry of Navarre. An army of dragoons was let loose on the heretical districts to perpetrate horrors, which it is impossible to recount, on those who declined to recant. And among the worst of these horrors was the consignment of some 600 Huguenots to the galleys.

While the seamen of northern Europe had for centuries discarded the oar, those of the south still relied to a large extent on huge two-masted galleys, whose sailing power, never very great, was augmented by some hundreds of rowers drawn from the prisons. These men represented the vilest criminal classes of the continent, and whatever spark of humanity might have survived in them the brutalizing atmosphere of the galleys had destroyed. Chained day and night to their benches, without room to lie down, without sufficient food to eat, packed together like the living cargo in a slaver's hold, working under the merciless lash of the boatswain, they lived and died where they sat. It was into such a hell as this that these Huguenot martyrs were thrust; young men and old, scholars and courtiers, peasants and nobles, absolutely without distinction, and here through years, though a word of recantation would have set them free, they remained, faithful unto death.

It was no mere belief in dogma which supported these men while,

in the expressive language of Bancillon, they finished dying. The perception of Truth which came to them in the peace of the fields of Provence must have broadened into something deeper amid the screams and curses of the galleys, and in their night watches they must have had their vision, like the prisoner on Patmos, who must have endured a fate not unlike theirs, of the city in which there is no night, and in the streets of which "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." And so their spiritual insight won the victory over the evidence of the senses.

The Business Situation

PROBABLY never in the history of this country has the market for bonds been as active as during the past six weeks. During this period issues amounting to more than \$250,000,000 have been floated, or more than a third of the total amount issued during the entire year of 1908. What is still more surprising is the eagerness of the public to invest in these securities, for nearly every issue made has been oversubscribed several times, which means the demand for bonds continues greater than the supply.

This all goes to indicate a most healthful state of commercial affairs. It is indisputable evidence of an abundant supply of money. It also testifies to a restoration of confidence on the part of the public. It has not been a great while, a little more than a year, since it was almost impossible for corporations to obtain funds by bond flotation without paying a big premium for the accommodation.

There are various reasons why corporations issue bonds, but in the present instance it is estimated that at least 75 per cent of the flotations have been made for refunding purposes—to enable corporations to liquidate short-term notes on which a higher rate of interest is often paid than on long-term bonds. Some of the refunding may include long-term bonds that are about to mature. Then, with the great expansion in business that has taken place during the past decade, extensive improvements must be made from time to time, entailing larger sums of money than can be provided from the earnings. Generally speaking, the necessity for issuing bonds indicates business improvement in some direction, and the properties affected will later on reap the benefit.

The extensive demand for bonds on the part of the public enables corporations to finance themselves at a low rate of interest for long periods, thus putting them in sound financial position which makes for future prosperity. The buying of these bonds does not mean that so much money has gone out of circulation which may be needed for business later on. It is simply a change in the form of indebtedness. Interest rates are nearly as low since the sale of these bonds as has been the case at any time in the past year or two. Banks have great quantities of idle money—much more than they like to have on hand, and the recent unfavorable showing of earnings on the part of the national banks reflects the money plethora that has so long prevailed.

General business has not improved as rapidly since the election as had been hoped, but the advancement has been steady and certain.

A DESPATCH from Philadelphia says the authorities are seriously considering whether or not they will comply with requests that are pouring in upon them from the Pacific Northwest for the temporary loan of the Liberty Bell.

Portland, Ore., is desirous of adding this treasured relic of the American revolution to the attractions of its "Rose Festival" next summer, and Seattle, Wash., is desirous of having it for the Alaska-Yukon exposition of this year.

Referring to this proposal, the esteemed Evening Telegram of Portland says: "In both cities and in the two states, as well as in cities along the proposed route of transportation, there is much enthusiasm over the matter, and if Philadelphia should be kindly disposed, this and intermediate sections of the country would find themselves greatly indebted to the Quaker City."

Some question has arisen as to the propriety of permitting this historic souvenir to be used for advertising purposes. This is due, in great part, to the indiscreet remarks of the too enthusiastic, and is condemned by the valued contemporary named above, which says, after declaring that it has heard too much of this phase of the matter: "Publicity promotion is entirely legitimate, but, like all other things, it has its legitimate field, outside of which it is open to criticism. So in this matter of the proposed visit of the Liberty Bell, our desire for the reception of this venerable house guest should be based upon patriotic reverence." At this point the Evening Telegram becomes so laudably eloquent that we cannot refrain from quoting it further:

There is honor in association that attaches to insensate things, and this old Liberty Bell commands that honor in the highest measure. More than 133 years ago it announced to the world the birth of a new nation, now the foremost among all the sovereignties of earth. No tongue ever clamored forth news of greater importance to the world. No utterance in our national history ever sounded the depth of American sentiment more profoundly. Those of us who have never seen the Liberty Bell would gaze on it with reverence, and beyond this it is the desire that our children shall boast of the enjoyment of a like privilege. For these reasons that old bell should be brought to this coast, and for none other.

We are satisfied that the great majority of the people of the Pacific Northwest concur in these views, and we therefore hope that the Philadelphia authorities may be agreeable, and, requiring all proper assurances for its safety, send the grand old bell on its mission of peace to the Puget Sound country.

Unclaimed Bank Deposits

THE RECENT suit in the Massachusetts courts compelling the transference of unclaimed balances in banks remaining after a period of thirty years, to the state treasury, brings to light the discussion in England on the same question. It is difficult to see what sound objection can be raised to the plan, which would obviously give a greater security to the heirs of the depositors, since it is indisputable that the state is always a safe treasurer.

There is naturally some objection on the part of the banks to agreeing to the alteration. The relations between themselves and their depositors is frequently of the most cordial description, in some cases extending over generations, and they regard themselves as the natural guardians of the interests of these depositors. Every one who has read Dickens remembers Telsons, where the French emigres came to deposit what they had saved of their fortunes, in the days

of the Terror, and most people remember the "Leather Bottle" of Thackeray. You may pass the "Leather Bottle" any day you like to emulate the great doctor in taking a walk down Fleet street, and you may enter Telsons just as easily as you could in 1793, though you will no longer be able "to fall down two steps into it."

In America there are financial institutions having similar but less widely exploited traditions and historical associations, and all banks like those in point doubtless feel somewhat aggrieved at the proposal that after all these years they should surrender the interests they have so faithfully guarded. As far as security goes they are perfectly aware that it is all the financial world to a china orange against a failure on their part. They should, however, remember that whatever their position may be, all banks do not enjoy the reputation of Caesar's wife, and consequently should be ready to sacrifice what is really a question of sentiment on their part to the general good.

It is probable that the sums at stake are very much below the wild estimates which have been made. But that has nothing at all to do with the principle involved. The state exists on the altruistic basis of the greatest good to the greatest number consonant with right, truth, and justice, and there can be very little question that the transfer of these unclaimed balances to the public treasuries is the soundest course which it is at present possible to adopt.

The Value of Self Control

THE AFFRAY between two men outside a Boston restaurant, as a result of which one of them was killed, is the latest evidence of the extraordinary way in which people permit passion to sweep them into the display of uncontrollable violence, the effect of which is to bring misery on numbers of innocent victims. Here is an instance in which two men, apparently unknown to each other, meeting by accident at a street corner, become involved, for no conceivable reason, in a quarrel which ends in the death of one. Without prejudging the case in any way, it is permissible to inquire what this means.

Men's passions are very like the convulsions of nature. They are, indeed, only a miniature reproduction of the havoc-working properties of the whirlwind or the earthquake. Sometimes in their effects they are even more devastating than nature. By the shores of Lake Lucerne you may see a district strewn with the debris of a mountain side. In the morning that district was a peaceful and beautiful Swiss valley; in the evening it was a dreary waste of rock and sand and uprooted trees, beneath which the villages and the peasants lay buried. Those who travel through this district look out at the devastation and talk of the mercilessness of nature. They never stop to think that there have been wars provoked by the passions of an individual far more reaching in destruction than most natural convulsions. There is no difference between an angry man in a modern Boston street and an angry woman in an old-world French palace than that the passion of one is vented on an individual and the passion of the other on a nation.

The individual is only the unit of a nation, and just in comparison as the units, jointly or severally, in proportion to their power, call the tune, so will the nation dance. This is why the necessity for learning self-control is more than ever incumbent on the individual. Self-control is simply the effort of the individual to restrain the volcanic elements which humanity possesses in common with earth. If the motive for this control is a good one, it is the evidence of the perception of what Love really means; the first step in the journey which leads man further and further from self, and nearer and nearer to God. Passion is nothing more or less than a belief in a self apart from God, and has its roots sunk in that false belief in many minds and many gods which spells hate.

It is to be hoped that there may be no confusion throughout the country as to the identity of the man who succeeds Charles W. Eliot. Nothing would induce the other man of the same name to abandon his attentions to Mars.

PRESIDENT-ELECT Taft hardly needs to be informed that if he shall decide to make his summer home anywhere in the vicinity of Boston, Boston will do its utmost to make the summer as pleasant for him as our climate, which is without a rival, will permit.

Mr. Taft and His Summer Home

IT IS NOT only a personal compliment to President-elect Taft, but a tribute to the high office which he has been called upon to fill, that practically every hamlet, village, town and city on the New England coast is at present desirous of securing him as a summer resident, and is holding out every possible inducement in the way of natural and artificial attraction to that end.

Every owner and lessee of a home suitable for the reception of the presidential family is said to be writing Mr. Taft at his winter home in Augusta, Ga., to the general effect that if he would like to occupy the house, residence, villa or mansion herein described, he has only to say the word and carpenters, plumbers, decorators and landscape gardeners will be immediately set to work with the purpose of having the establishment in perfect condition when he shall be driven away from Washington by the heat.

Almost every man who has ever looked for a house which his family might have the privilege of occupying either in the summer or in the winter, or all the year around, will experience two different sets of sensations as he reads of the way in which Mr. Taft is now being submerged with invitations from owners. One of these is the set of sensations which comes to the man who has searched all day only to discover by eventide that of all the houses advertised in the classified advertising columns there is not one that comes within a thousand miles of being the house he is looking for. The other is the set of sensations which comes to the man who in the course of a day's search discovers no end of houses which suit him exactly, but which are all beyond his reach, by reason of the rentals.

Mr. Taft, this man understands, need not be bothered by either set, because he can have his pick of all the fine houses on the New England coast, and on practically his own terms; and even though these terms, at best, may be quite high, he knows that Mr. Taft need not worry about that, in view of the fact that his salary is about to be raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year, with liberal allowances for expenses.

Every citizen, including the man we have alluded to, will rejoice that this is the case, for no citizen worthy of the name would care to see the President of the United States bothered about finding a suitable summer home, or, having found one, worried as to how he could manage to pay the rent of it.